

F B I

Date: 8/28/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to New York, 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a LHM, entitled "Comments concerning Relations between the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China by BORIS N. PONOMAREV and V. KORIANOV, Moscow, USSR, August, 1963."

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/26/63 to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Top-Secret~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed, sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source, thus adversely affecting the national defense interest.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect this source.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (Enc. 4) (RM)
 1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub-B) (Enc. 1) (AMSD-RM)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

WAB:msb
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3 ENCLOSURE
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Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

AUG 30 1963

65 SEP 12 1963

REC-12

100-428091-3076

1 copy to CIA
 1 " " STATE

1 copy to State (Enc. 3) (cc. 4 NIN)
 1 - CIA (Enc. 3) (cc. 4 NIN)
 9-10-63
 WBS:amw

EX 104

Delivered direct to
 Mr. Sullivan's office



~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
August 28, 1963

100-428091

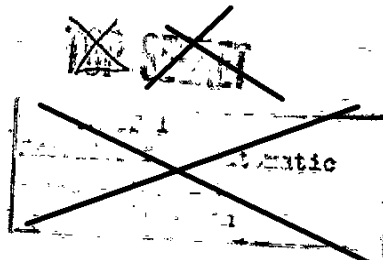
Re: Comments concerning Relations between
the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic
of China by Boris N. Ponomarev and
V. Korianov, Moscow, USSR, August, 1963

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past and who is in a position to
know, advised as follows:

During August, 1963, a discussion was carried on
concerning relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese
Peoples Republic, which was participated in by Boris N.
Ponomarev, member of the Secretariat and head of the Inter-
national Department, Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet
Union (CC, CPSU), and V. Korianov, Deputy to Ponomarev. Set
forth below is the essence of the comments in this discussion
which can be attributed to Ponomarev and Korianov:

"It is clear that the international movement is moving,
that is, the Chinese are pursuing a resolute course for a split.
It is a fact within the international communist movement that
the policies of the Communist Party of China (CPC) indicate a
new opportunistic trend within the movement. At this stage,
there is no clear definition of this trend. You may call it
left communism or perhaps nationalistic communism and perhaps
new formal action is necessary before this trend can be
characterized. It is very evident that this current exists.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
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agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.



~~TOP SECRET~~

Comments concerning Relations between
the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic
of China by Boris N. Ponomarev and V. Korianov,
Moscow, USSR, August, 1963

"What are some of the signs of this current?
The first sign is nationalism and particularly that the
inspirer of this new nationalism or national communism
is inspired by a party in power in a big country. Such
a party has greater possibilities than mere nationalists
who hold no power. This current is based on (I) nationalism
and (II) on a loss of confidence in the forces of socialism
in China and in the international arena.

"One of the basic reasons for the loss of confidence
in socialism is the Chinese inability to solve their own
difficulties in their own country which are caused by the
mistakes they have made on the economic front. This is due
mainly to the so-called 'leap forward' which is really
adventurism. Instead of the Chinese offering a policy of
proportional development according to economic laws, they believe
in leaps.

"When they first came forward with the idea of the
leap forward, we warned them in 1959 that they would fail.
In 1959, MAO Tse-tung told Khrushchev, when Khrushchev was in
China, that the Chinese will surpass Great Britain and then
the United States. When they asked our opinion, we told them
this plan was premature and that it does not correspond to
reality.

"These economic policies of theirs have damaged and
set back their economy by at least 7-8 years. The industrial
production of China is only 50 per cent of what it was in 1959.
Hundreds of plants are idle. The biggest mills in China in
the industrial regions of Manchuria work at only 50 per cent
of capacity now. They stupidly sent 25 million people into

- 2 -

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Comments concerning Relations between
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Korianov, Moscow, USSR, August, 1963.

"rural areas. When they did this, capital construction stopped and industrialization virtually came to a halt. Instead, they announced their agricultural aims for two decades. Of course, they will not admit to this day that they dispersed the communes and that the communes were the cause of the agricultural setback. Two years ago they turned the communes into cooperatives. But to this day they will not acknowledge or admit that.

"The food shortage in China is still very bad. The average worker gets 100 grams of fat, 150 grams of meat, and 150-175 grams of sugar per month, all rationed. They only allow two meters of textile goods per year for each person.

"In such an economic situation, they undermine their faith in socialist construction. Their anti-Sovietism logically leads them to move closer to the Western camp. We already have facts to indicate this. You know they bought wheat last year from Australia and Canada. They could have bought this grain from us, but they chose to spend their valuta (their gold) in the capitalist countries. If they would have bought from us, they would not need dollars. So, instead, to raise dollars, they sold some very strategic materials to the capitalist countries, such as mercurium, tin, tungsten, and other such strategic items in order to get valuta. The United States does not sell these to the Soviet Union but the Chinese sell them to the capitalists and indirectly to the United States. Very recently the Chinese signed a big contract with the British for steel, for sensitive instruments and very sensitive equipment for their atomic industries. It is known to us that.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Comments concerning Relations between
the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic
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Korianov, Moscow, USSR, August, 1963

"Governor Rockefeller recently had a secret meeting with a number of bankers in New York and he discussed with them how the United States can use these events, that is, the Sino-Soviet developments, to influence China against the Soviet Union.

"All these facts show that the Chinese have strayed from the camp of socialism. They lack confidence in socialism. This is the second feature of this new current. The third feature is the transformation of dogmatism and sectarianism. Now it has gone beyond mere dogmatism and sectarianism. This current is now on a splitting course and this is being done in each party in the entire international movement as a whole. After the 81-Party Conference, LIU Shao-shi, speaking to some Japanese communist leaders, suggested to them that it was necessary in each communist party to establish an opposition a revolutionary grouping. This idea of LIU's has now been acted upon and carried through. These groupings, or grouplets, or dogmatists, or sectarianists cannot be underestimated or ignored in many countries. They have found supporters in many countries, even in the United States. Reports are coming into us that they, the Chinese, are doing some preparatory work for a new international.

Fourthly, there is a factual linking up of the Chinese with Trotskyism. They are attracting the Trotskyists for the establishment of this international.

The fifth feature may be called anti-Sovietism, and this concerns not only party problems, but is transferred also to state relations.

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Comments concerning Relations between
the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic
of China by Boris N. Ponomarev and V.
Korianov, Moscow, USSR, August, 1963

"Let me tell you a little story. Only recently, Premier of Somalia, Shermarke, paid a state visit to China. This gentleman has nothing to do with communism, but out of the five days of his visit to China, the Chinese leaders spent four days to try to impose the Chinese point of view upon this Premier. In the communique they originally wanted to issue, the Chinese insisted on a statement of their views regarding the Soviet Union and war and peace.

"The Premier pleaded that he was not a communist, but they insisted. In the end, he did not agree. But we tell you this to impress you with how they work.

"They made such slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union at a meeting organized to honor this Premier that the Ambassador of the Soviet Union and other ambassadors from other socialist countries and other guests had to get up and leave the meeting in protest. We can cite to you hundreds of such examples.

"We can say that the Chinese have launched a cold war against the CPSU and other parties. They are wasting their money, but it is a fact that they are spreading their literature by the tons. They use all sorts of dirty methods and tactics in their fight.

"The Polish comrades told us the following story. They found some literature containing the Chinese point of view circulating in Poland. They traced this literature to its printing place and where do you think it was located and by whom do you think it was being printed? This literature

- 5 -

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"was being printed by the most reactionary Poles who have been in exile and who have been fighting the Polish government. They are publishing their literature in the German language in West Germany, and we found out that the firm which publishes their literature is a part of the intelligence arm of the West German government.

"In the Latin American countries we have proof that the Chinese have been using addresses for mailing purposes that are known only to the police. This gives us reason to suspect that the Chinese have contact with the police and intelligence agencies in the capitalist countries. They stop at nothing in this fight against us and other fraternal parties.

"The Chinese anti-Sovietism has now come out into the open. Their splitting tactics are not only confined to communist parties, but are also undermining and splitting all democratic mass organizations. The Chinese have not been paying dues to such organizations but they come to their congresses at their expense and try to break up or split them. Now they are trying to split these public organizations in Asia, Africa and Latin America from the world organizations. They are now making attempts to form world-wide organizations, but based chiefly on Asia and Africa in the trade unions, among writers, women and the peace organizations. If they are not fully successful, they set up separatist organizations. The first basis for these will be the two-continent approach based on color (Asia and Africa) and now they are starting to work on Latin America."

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Comments concerning Relations between
the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic
of China by Boris N. Ponomarev and V.
Korianov, Moscow, USSR, August, 1963

Upon conclusion of the remarks noted above,
Ponomarev commented that he thought the points enumerated
would be of considerable interest to Comrade Gus Hall of the
Communist Party, United States of America, since Comrade Hall
takes deep interest in such theoretical questions. He further
noted that Gus Hall's document, which he had prepared and sent
to the Soviet Union during the period of the Caribbean crisis,
had great influence upon us in the CPSU. These acts of the
CPSU, according to Ponomarev, called for interpretations and
it would be very good to receive Comrade Hall's comments and
interpretations.

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F B I

Date: 8/28/63

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Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

Baughgardner
Wagner
Frederick

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to New York, 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a LHM, entitled "Secret Speech by KIM Il Sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, to the Military Cadre of North Korea."

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/25/63 to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed, sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source, thus adversely affecting the national defense interest.

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3 - BUREAU
 1 - CHICAGO
 1 - NY 100-134637

Level - 80880
 (100-428091) (Enc. 4) (RM)
 (134-46-Sub-B) (Enc. 1) (AMSD-RM)
 (41)

MEMO - BAUMGARDNER
 TO SULLIVAN 8-30-63
 Letter to O'Donnell,
 McDone, Rusk, etc. (RM)
 8-31-63 - WGS/KMS

WAB:msb
 (6)

Delivered direct
 to Mr. Sullivan's office

REC-12

100-428091-3077

Approved:
 59 SEP 5

Special Agent in Charge

EX-104

AUG 30 1963

SEC. 1

(LAST)

NY 100-134637

The information contained herein was obtained by the source during discussions held privately on 8/14/63 with BORIS N. PONOMAREV, a member of the Secretariat and head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, in Moscow, USSR.



~~TOP SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
August 28, 1963

100-428091

Re: ~~Secret~~ Speech by KIM IL Sung,
Premier of the Republic of
North Korea, to the Military Cadre
of North Korea

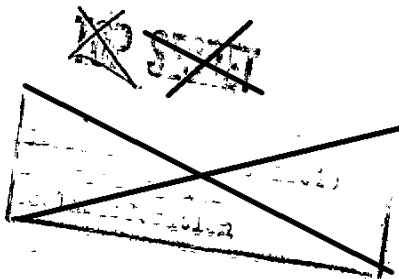
In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, advised as follows:

It has been learned that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU) has come into possession of information that during the recent past, KIM IL Sung made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIM proposed that they crisscross North Korea with trenches and launch an attack to reconquer all of Korea. In his speech, KIM even went so far as to specify where these trenches should be located.

According to one representative of the CC, CPSU, it is the belief of the CPSU that the North Koreans are being prodded in this enterprise by the Communist Party of China (CPC). This representative of the CPSU characterized KIM as a "madman" for proposing such action.

According to the source, this speech has not been published, but the CC, CPSU was able to obtain the contents of this speech and were astonished upon reading its contents.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.



~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mail Room
1 - Mr. Shaw

August 29, 1963

BY LIAISON

05010

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

During the period July 5 through July 20, 1963, representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) met in Moscow, Russia, for the purpose of holding confidential discussions concerning the differences existing between those two Parties.

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past recently made available the English translation of a letter entitled "Information Letter of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, on Results of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist Party, Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China" which gives the CPSU's version as to what transpired at this meeting. The letter, which was approved by the Presidium, Central Committee, CPSU, on August 19, 1963, is to be directed to fraternal parties for the purpose of developing the future direction of CPSU policy.

According to the CPSU's letter, the CPSU's attitude during the entire conference was one of exacerbating differences, perverting facts and piling up groundless charges, while making no positive proposals whatsoever. The CPC reaffirmed the contention of its leader, MAO Tse-tung, that annihilation of half of mankind can be risked in a nuclear war in spite of the CPSU's declaration that nuclear war is an absolutely unacceptable road to victory for communism. The CPSU rebuffed the CPC's charge that the Soviet Union

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj

(10)

5 SEP 10 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
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REC'D-READING ROOM
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Holmes _____
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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

aims to abolish national liberation revolution by citing delivery of Soviet arms to Algeria, Indonesia, Laos, Yemen and other Arab states. In conclusion, the CPSU charged that the CPC is endeavoring to split the world communist movement by the substitution of adventurous, nationalistic, disruptive policies; that the CPC will link up with Trotskyism; that the CPC will not stop open polemics; and that the CPC is striving for hegemony in the world communist movement.

The English translation of the CPSU's letter which the source provided is enclosed. Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~." Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and airtel 8/26/63, both captioned "Solo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

August 30, 1963

Director, FBI

05010

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

During August, 1963, various reactions and opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU) to the recent signing of the nuclear test ban treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union were expressed to most sensitive sources of this Bureau by Boris N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the CCPSU and Head of the International Department, CCPSU, and V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy of Ponomarev. The essence of these reactions and opinions is set forth below.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union leadership praised the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty as an important step toward alleviation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the reaction of the Soviet leadership is not joyful. The reason for this is that the Soviets are worried as to whether they can trust the United States. The Soviets evinced great surprise as a result of the opposition to the treaty during the ratification debate in the United States Senate. In view of this opposition, the Soviets question whether President Kennedy is sincere or whether he is merely acting like a politician. In the Soviet view, the debate on the ratification is breaking down all the good will which was built up in order to achieve the signing of the treaty.

Another matter of concern to the Soviets in regard to the treaty was the behavior of United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk upon the occasion of the actual signing of the pact in Moscow, Russia. In the Soviets' opinion, Mr. Rusk was almost jocular and they wondered why he should engage in levity at such a time. Specifically, during his speech Mr. Rusk made some reference relating to coexistence in which he used a dog for comparison. The Soviets were insulted and Soviet Premier

100-428091

WGS:kjm:eeb
(9)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
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(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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10 SEP 5 1963

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~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

Khrushchev was compelled to personally take exception to Mr. Rusk's remark. This air of levity by Mr. Rusk has added to the Soviet concern about the sincerity of the United States in signing the treaty.

In light of these worries, Soviet leaders have begun to have second thoughts as to whether they made a mistake by signing the treaty. They are also concerned as to whether the Communist Party of China will be able to effectively attack them for it, noting that they are currently being attacked by the Chinese who charge them with selling out the German Democratic Republic.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information has been furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mail Room
1 - Mr. Shaw

August 29, 1963

BY LIAISON

4
C Solo
Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Rusk:

Rec'd 8/30/63
Wm
During the period July 5 through July 20, 1963, representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) met in Moscow, Russia, for the purpose of holding confidential discussions concerning the differences existing between those two Parties.

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past recently made available the English translation of a letter entitled "Information Letter of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, on Results of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist Party, Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China" which gives the CPSU's version as to what transpired at this meeting. The letter, which was approved by the Presidium, Central Committee, CPSU, on August 19, 1963, is to be directed to fraternal parties for the purpose of developing the future direction of CPSU policy. EX-111 REC 46

100-428091-3080
According to the CPSU's letter, the CPC's attitude during the entire conference was one of exacerbating differences, perverting facts and piling up groundless charges, while making no positive proposals whatsoever. The CPC reaffirmed the contention of its leader, MAO Tse-tung, that annihilation of half of mankind can be risked in a nuclear war in spite of the CPSU's declaration that nuclear war is an absolutely unacceptable road to victory for communism. The CPSU rebuffed the CPC's charge that the Soviet Union

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj

(9)

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declassification

62 SEP

6 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

aims to abolish national liberation revolution by citing delivery of Soviet arms to Algeria, Indonesia, Laos, Yemen and other Arab states. In conclusion, the CPSU charged that the CPC is endeavoring to split the world communist movement by the substitution of adventurous, nationalistic, disruptive policies; that the CPC will link up with Trotskyism; that the CPC will not stop open polemics; and that the CPC is striving for hegemony in the world communist movement.

The English translation of the CPSU's letter which the source provided is enclosed. Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

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- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mail Room
1 - Mr. Shaw

August 29, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable John A. McCone
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. McCone:

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Honorable John A. McCone

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Enclosure

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and airtel 8/26/63, both captioned "Solo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963

BY LIAISON

AUG 30 4 29 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20501

Solo

Rec 9/3/63 lym

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

During August, 1963, various reactions and opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU) to the recent signing of the nuclear test ban treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union were expressed to most sensitive sources of this Bureau by Boris N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the CCPSU and Head of the International Department, CCPSU, and V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy of Ponomarev. The essence of these reactions and opinions is set forth below.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union leadership praised the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty as an important step toward alleviation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the reaction of the Soviet leadership is not joyful. The reason for this is that the Soviets are worried as to whether they can trust the United States. The Soviets evinced great surprise as a result of the opposition to the treaty during the ratification debate in the United States Senate. In view of this opposition, the Soviets question whether President Kennedy is sincere or whether he is merely acting like a politician. In the Soviet view, the debate on the ratification is breaking down all the good will which was built up in order to achieve the signing of the treaty.

Another matter of concern to the Soviets in regard to the treaty was the behavior of United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk upon the occasion of the actual signing of

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj
(8)

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SEP 4 1963

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65 SEP 9 1963 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

the pact in Moscow, Russia. In the Soviets' opinion, Mr. Rusk was almost jocular and they wondered why he should engage in levity at such a time. Specifically, during his speech Mr. Rusk made some reference relating to coexistence in which he used a dog for comparison. The Soviets were insulted and Soviet Premier Khrushchev was compelled to personally take exception to Mr. Rusk's remark. This air of levity by Mr. Rusk has added to the Soviet concern about the sincerity of the United States in signing the treaty.

In light of these worries, Soviet leaders have begun to have second thoughts as to whether they made a mistake by signing the treaty. They are also concerned as to whether the Communist Party of China will be able to effectively attack them for it, noting that they are currently being attacked by the Chinese who charge them with selling out the German Democratic Republic.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~". Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj/

dfm

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

8/23/63

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED
BY SOVIETS
IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP-- R
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYlets to Bureau dated 6/25/63, and 7/9/63, both
captioned as above.

On 7/2/63, Mr. [redacted] at the Federal Reserve
Bank, Foreign Exchange Department, 55 Liberty St., NYC, was
contacted by SA WILLIAM F. DESMOND, JR.

During the interview Mr. [redacted] furnished correspondence
pertaining to 7 separate monetary transactions in the Cuban field
where \$50 or \$100 notes which were shipped to Cuba during 1960,
had been recovered by individual banks in the United States during
1952 and 1953.

As previously mentioned in this case in New York letter
dated 6/25/63, a listing of \$12,500,000.00 in \$50.00 and \$100.00
notes was made available on that date to the NYO. This
\$12,500,000.00 was shipped to Cuba by the Atlanta and New York
FRBs during 1960.

The NYO checked the listings of serial numbers from
the \$12,500,000.00 against the money index of the NYO. It was
determined that \$265,250.00 recovered from the Soviets through
Soviet intelligence operations and or Soviet exchange money
at New York banks fell into groups of \$50 and \$100 notes of the
\$12,500,000.00 furnished the Cuban Government during 1960. In
other words the Soviets had used a large quantity of \$50 and
\$100 notes which originally had been shipped to Cuba during 1960.

4-Bureau (CRM)
(1-65-28939) (Russian Funds)
(1-100-428091) (SOLO)
1-New York (65-5315)
1-New York (100-134637)
1-New York (105-New)
1-New York [redacted]

RED:cbg
(8)

57 OCT 1 1963

100-428091-
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178 AUG 27 1963

65-65405-750
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NY 65-17329

The Soviets used this Cuban money in furnishing the Communist Party of the USA funds for their operations. This information was previously set forth to the Bureau in NYlet dated 7/3/63.

It is noted that in NYlet dated 6/25/63, to Bureau in the above captioned case, Mr. [redacted] was originally contacted on that date by Supervisors LAWRENCE MC WILLIAMS and [redacted]

At that time Mr. [redacted] advised that concerning the recovery of Cuban money, the FBI on New York had attempted to scan the serial numbers of all \$50 and \$100 notes that were returned in large batches to the FBI in NYC, from member banks. As a result of this \$5,920,000 of the 12 1/2 million dollars has been identified which was withdrawn by the Cuban Government.

The seven items of correspondence furnished by Mr. [redacted] on 7/2/63, set forth hereafter relate to correspondence between [redacted] and STANLEY SOMERFIELD, Chief Counsel, Foreign Assets Control, US Treasury Department, Washington, DC.

These seven individual transactions listing the bank, location, number of notes of specific interest, date and place of deposit that were found to be identical with currency issued to Cuba in 1950, is set forth as follows. These notes pertain to either \$50 or \$100 notes.

The First National City Bank Money Center at 399 Park Avenue, NYC, had two transactions during May, 1963, where identical notes were discovered. One transaction involved a deposit made in Caracas, Venezuela, and included 171 notes. The second deposit was made at the First National City Bank "Banque Populaire Suisse". The number of notes deposited at this bank numbered 101.

The Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, NYC had one deposit received from the Bank of America on June 7, 1963. The number of notes received that were identical, numbered 101.

The Bankers Trust Company received another deposit from the Bank of America, on February 27, 1962. The number of identical notes discovered during this transaction number 642. It was later discovered that these 642 notes had originated from Gibraltar. The name of the depositor was [redacted]

NY 65-17695

A deposit at the North End Branch of the Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, New Jersey on August 9, 1962, by the following individuals:

MARTIN CHALITH

b6

b7C

The number of notes of special interest regarding the above deposit numbered 52 \$100 notes.

A deposit made at the Canadian National Bank, Montreal, Canada, on August 7, 1962. The number of notes that were found to be identical numbered 21. These notes were received at the Chase Manhattan Bank in NYC, on August 10, 1962. On August 10, 1962, one note was received at the Chase Manhattan Bank in NY, which was identified as having been deposited at the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Canada on August 8, 1962.

The above is set forth for the information of the Bureau:

The NYO is opening a case entitled "MARTIN CHALITH and [redacted] who listed [redacted] made a deposit at the Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, New Jersey. The amount consisted of \$5,200 in \$100 notes and these 52 \$100 notes were identical with \$100 notes furnished to the Cuban Government by the United States Treasury Department. The [redacted] as being in the real estate business.

b6
b7C

By subsequent communication, this office will set forth its views concerning possible coverage of Cuban money.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

Eoris N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU) and Head of the International Department of the CCPSU, recently made the following personal comments to most sensitive sources of this Bureau concerning plans for calling an international conference of communist and workers' parties.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is currently making preparations for an international conference of communist and workers' parties which may possibly be called in approximately six months. The purpose of such a conference is to see what can be done to resolve the current ideological differences involving the CPSU and the Communist Party of China (CPC). In Ponomarev's opinion, the CPC, which he described as "those mad men," will be present. If such a conference takes place, it will undoubtedly be held at Peking, China, as the Chinese obviously would not desire to appear for a second round of talks in Moscow, Russia.

V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to Eoris N. Ponomarev, commented to the above-mentioned sensitive sources that although the CPSU is prepared to hold such a conference sooner, the delay is being occasioned by leaders of the CPC who are "dragging their feet" because they apparently feel nothing is to be gained in the holding of such a conference.

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmg

(8)

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EX-102

~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1 REC-48

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SEP 4 1963

Aug 31 11 22 AM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

100-428091-3083

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~," Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and New York airtels (2) 8/27/63, all captioned "Solo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

- 3 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE
~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963

BY LIAISON

o solo

Aug 30 4 29 PM '63
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110
Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

rel 9/3/63
ym

Dear Mr. Rusk:

During August, 1963, various reactions and opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU) to the recent signing of the nuclear test ban treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union were expressed to most sensitive sources of this Bureau by Boris N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the CCCPSU and Head of the International Department, CCCPSU, and V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy of Ponomarev. The essence of these reactions and opinions is set forth below.

h
Lee M
The Communist Party of the Soviet Union leadership praised the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty as an important step toward alleviation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the reaction of the Soviet leadership is not joyful. The reason for this is that the Soviets are worried as to whether they can trust the United States. The Soviets evinced great surprise as a result of the opposition to the treaty during the ratification debate in the United States Senate. In view of this opposition, the Soviets question whether President Kennedy is sincere or whether he is merely acting like a politician. In the Soviet view, the debate on the ratification is breaking down all the good will which was built up in order to achieve the signing of the treaty. *h*

Another matter of concern to the Soviets in regard to the treaty was your behavior upon the occasion of the actual signing of the pact in Moscow, Russia. In the Soviets' opinion,

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kml

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Group 1

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EX-102
REC-48
100-428091-3084
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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

you were almost jocular and they wondered why you should engage in levity at such a time. Specifically, during your speech you made some reference relating to coexistence in which you used a dog for comparison. The Soviets were insulted and Soviet Premier Khrushchev was compelled to personally take exception to your remark. Your air of levity has added to the Soviet concern about the sincerity of the United States in signing the treaty.

In light of these worries, Soviet leaders have begun to have second thoughts as to whether they made a mistake by signing the treaty. They are also concerned as to whether the Communist Party of China will be able to effectively attack them for it, noting that they are currently being attacked by the Chinese who charge them with selling out the German Democratic Republic.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "Top Secret." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

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~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Rusk:

Boris N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU) and Head of the International Department of the CCPSU, recently made the following personal comments to most sensitive sources of this Bureau concerning plans for calling an international conference of communist and workers' parties.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is currently making preparations for an international conference of communist and workers' parties which may possibly be called in approximately six months. The purpose of such a conference is to see what can be done to resolve the current ideological differences involving the CPSU and the Communist Party of China (CPC). In Ponomarev's opinion, the CPC, which he described as "those mad men," will be present. If such a conference takes place, it will undoubtedly be held at Peking, China, as the Chinese obviously would not desire to appear for a second round of talks in Moscow, Russia.

V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, commented to the above-mentioned sensitive sources that although the CPSU is prepared to hold such a conference sooner, the delay is being occasioned by leaders of the CPC who are "dragging their feet" because they apparently feel nothing is to be gained in the holding of such a conference.

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj

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Group 1

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and New York airtels (2) 8/27/63, all captioned "Solo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 3, 1963

Director, FBI

05010

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

During August, 1963, a discussion was held in Moscow, Russia, between officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet officials expressed the following comments concerning this matter.

The Soviet leaders believe that while the nuclear test ban treaty is a first step forward, the next step is the need for some kind of nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. They realize that efforts toward that end will probably depend upon President Kennedy and the election campaign in the United States. During the recent discussions on this subject in Moscow attended by United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk and the British Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Home, the Soviets observed that the British and the United States officials were not in agreement on this matter. Lord Home told the Soviets in confidence that the idea of a multination nuclear force being proposed by the United States does not represent the viewpoint of Great Britain and the British had no part in the origination of this plan.

The Soviet leadership, in discussing a nonaggression pact with the United States, expressed great concern about West Germany, which the Soviets regard as their "first enemy." The Soviets believe that the West Germans will utilize the Sino-Soviet dispute in trying to influence the United States not to agree to a nonaggression pact.

Relative to the different picture regarding plans for a separate peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet officials commented that there is little possibility of such a treaty at the present time.

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmg

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COMM-FBI

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REC-48 100-428091-3086

22 SEP 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information has been furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Daumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:knj.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/26/63

We are getting immediate further details from the informant and will disseminate at a high level.

AHB:hmm



~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 3, 1963

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Shaw

In late August, 1963, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised a most sensitive source of this Bureau that KIM Il-sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, recently made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIM proposed that North Korea be crisscrossed with trenches and an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea. KIM even went so far as to specify where these trenches should be located.

The Soviets regard KIM as a madman for proposing such action and are of the opinion that the North Koreans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." This information has been furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

100-428091

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE: Classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist." WGS:kmj.

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SEP 9 1963

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22 SEP 4 1963

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

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URGENT 8-26-63 12:55 PM JAM
 TO DIRECTOR -2-
 FROM SAC NEW YORK 261455

SOLO, IS-C. BUFILE 100-428091.

CG 5824 RETURNED NEW YORK CITY AUGUST 25 LAST FOLLOWING SOLO MISSION INSTITUTED FOR SOLE PURPOSE OF SECURING FIRST-HAND INFORMATION FOR GUS HALL REGARDING RESULTS OF SOVIET-SINO DISCUSSIONS JULY, 1963.

CONTACT HELD WITH SOURCE LATE PM AUGUST 25. HOWEVER, DUE TO PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EXHAUSTION RESULTING FROM ONLY SEVERAL HOURS SLEEP DURING PAST WEEK AND ABSTENTION FROM MEDICATION DURING COURSE OF TRIP, CONTACT OF BRIEF DURATION. SOURCE INDICATED FOLLOWING AS POINTS OF PRIMARY INTEREST RESULTING FROM APPROXIMATELY EIGHT DAYS IN USSR AND FOUR DAYS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SINO-SOVIET DISCUSSIONS JULY 5-20. ON THIS MATTER SOURCE CONFERRED AT LENGTH WITH BORIS N. PONOMAREV, A MEMBER OF SECRETARIAT AND HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CPSU, V. KORIANOV, DEPUTY TO PONOMAREV, AND OTHERS. SOURCE FURNISHED SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE TEXT OF 24 PAGE LETTER ENTITLED "INFORMATION LETTER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, ON RESULTS OF THE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, AND COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA, WHICH IS TO BE DIRECTED TO FRATERNAL PARTIES. ORIGINAL RUSSIAN TEXT OF DOCUMENT APPROVED

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

52 SEP 24 1963

65 SEP 12 1963

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM NEW YORK

261455

MONDAY LAST BY PRESIDUM, CPSU AND COPY RECEIVED BY SOURCE BELIEVED TO REPRESENT FIRST TRANSLATION THEREOF AND CPUSA FIRST PARTY TO WHOM FURNISHED. ACCORDING TO CPSU, CP OF CHINA ATTITUDE DURING ENTIRE CONFERENCE WAS ONE OF EXACERBATING DIFFERENCES, PERVERTING FACTS, AND PILING UP GROUNDLESS CHARGES WHILE MAKING NO POSITIVE PROPOSALS WHATSOEVER. ON QUESTION OF WAR AND PEACE, CPC DELEGATION REAFFIRMED CONTENTION OF MAO TSE-TUNG THAT ANNIHILATION OF HALF OF MANKIND CAN BE RISKED IN NUCLEAR WAR. CPSU DECLARED THAT THERMONUCLEAR WAR IS ABSOLUTELY UNACCEPTABLE ROAD TO VICTORY OF COMMUNISM.

ON QUESTION OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT, CPSU REBUFFED CPC CHARGE THAT SOVIET UNION AIM IS TO ABOLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION REVOLUTION BY CITING DELIVERY OF ARMS AND HELP TO ALGERIA, INDONESIA, LAOS, YEMEN, AND OTHER ARAB STATES.

ON SOVIET SINO STATE RELATIONS, CPC ACCUSED CPSU OF PUSHING MATTER TO BRINK OF RUPTURE. CPC REJECTED CPSU PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES. LETTER STATED CONCLUSIONS THAT CPC OUT TO SPLIT MOVEMENT BY SUBSTITUTION OF ADVENTURISTIC, NATIONALISTIC DISRUPTIVE POLICIES; CPC WILL LINK UP WITH TROTSKYISM; CPC WILL NOT STOP OPEN POLEMICS AND CPC STRIVING FOR HEGEMONY IN WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

SOURCE OBTAINED CONTENTS OF SEVERAL MORE IMPORTANT SPEECHES BY DELEGATES OF BOTH PARTIES AT SINO SOVIET TALKS.

2. FUTURE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CONFERENCE. PONOMAREV ADVISED SOURCE CPSU NOW PREPARING FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM NEW YORK 261455

OF FRATERNAL PARTIES WHO THINK ALIKE TO BE HELD IN APPROXIMATELY SIX MONTHS. DOES NOT THINK CAN KEEP AWAY CPC WHOM PONOMAREV CHARACTERIZES AS "MAD MEN."

3. ATOMIC TEST BAN TREATY. ACCORDING TO SOVIET LEADERS, USSR VIEWS SIGNING OF TEST BAN TREATY AS MOST SERIOUS MOVE. LEADERS VIEW PRESS DISPATCHES CONCERNING SENATE DEBATE AND U.S. REACTION IN MOST SOMBER MOOD AND NOT ENTHUSIASTIC. CHIEF CONCERN WHETHER U.S. CAN BE TRUSTED AND WHETHER THEY SHOULD HAVE DRIVEN A HARDER BARGAIN TO PREVENT THE CHINESE USE OF TREATY AGAINST THEM.

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE, SOURCE MET WITH DR. KAREL DUDA, CZECH AMBASSADOR DESIGNATE TO USA AND WITH LADISLAV KOTZMAN, NEW CZECH AMBASSADOR DESIGNATE TO CUBA, WHILE IN PRAGUE BUT DETAILS OF THESE MEETINGS NOT YET AVAILABLE.

DURING AM AUGUST 26, INSTANT, RECONTACT WILL BE MADE WITH SOURCE, AT WHICH TIME IT WILL BE DETERMINED WHETHER INFORMANT'S HEALTH, AND/OR DEMANDS GUS HALL FOR IMMEDIATE BRIEFING, WILL PERMIT CONTINUED DEBRIEFING AT THAT TIME. THOROUGH AND COMPLETE DEBRIEFING OF SOURCE WILL PROCEED AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS IS POSSIBLE. DETAILS WILL FOLLOW BY AIRTEL.

AMSD REGISTERED COPY TO CHICAGO.

RECEIVED:

1:29 PM

REM

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

Mr. Fox

F B I

Date: 8/29/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Boufford
Sullivan

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, NY, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Information Concerning Request Made to Communist Party, Soviet Union, to Invite U.S. Students Visiting in Cuba to USSR."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/26/63, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~Top Secret~~ since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source, thus adversely affecting the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. in order to further protect the source.

- led to 6883
- (3) - BUREAU (100-428091) (Encl. 4) (RM)
 - 1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (Encl. 1) (AMSD) (RM)
 - 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-11/00-428091-3089 ✓
SEP 11 3 22 SEP 14 1963

RWH:mfd

(7)

ENCLOSURE

EX 104

Approved: *6144 JJA*
65 SEP 9 1963 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per *MP*

INT. SEC. 1

2 ENCLOSURES DESTROYED 95-637 1065



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

August 29, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

~~TOP SECRET~~

Information Concerning Request Made
to Communist Party, Soviet Union,
to Invite U.S. Students Visiting
in Cuba to USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in
the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

On August 20, 1963, Aleksei Grechukhin, the Assistant
to the Head of the North and South American Section of the
International Department of the Central Committee, Communist
Party, Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), Moscow, USSR, was in contact
with a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA),
who was at that time in Moscow. Grechukhin noted that a request
had been received by the CPSU from the Cubans asking whether the
Soviets would invite 54 American students who were then in Cuba
to visit the Soviet Union. The Cubans noted that if the CPSU
agreed to their request, they would have the students travel
by air via Murmansk to Moscow.

Grechukhin inquired of the CPUSA representative
whether that individual thought it advisable that these American
students, now in Cuba, be invited to the Soviet Union. In
response to Grechukhin's question, the CPUSA representative
noted that perhaps it would not be in the best interests of the
CPSU or the Soviet Union to invite these students in view of the

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nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Information Concerning Request Made to
Communist Party, Soviet Union, to Invite
U.S. Students Visiting in Cuba to USSR

lessening of tensions between the USSR and the United States, which were evidenced by the signing of the test ban treaty. In addition, there was also some indication from the United States press that President Kennedy had remarked that steps might have to be taken to punish some of these students who visited Cuba for their violation of the law.

After being informed of the above, Grechukhin indicated that he agreed wholeheartedly with this recommendation and he further noted that the CPSU had initially not desired to issue such invitations and now undoubtedly would not invite these students to the Soviet Union.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 8/29/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, NY, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Communist Party of New Zealand."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/27/63, to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~Top Secret~~ since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source, thus adversely affecting the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. in order to further protect the source.

- 1 encl to 60833
- ③ - BUREAU (100-428091) (Encl. 4) (RM)
- 1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (Encl. 1) (AMSD) (RM)
- 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

RWH:mfd
(7)

REC-11

100-428091-3090

22 SEP 14 1963

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge
65 SEP 12 1963

2 encls destroyed 7-8-65

Walter A. Boyle

h

NO SEC. 1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D.C.
August 29, 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

Communist Party of New Zealand

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

V. Korianov, Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), Moscow, USSR, in mid-August, 1963, was heard to tell the following story:

When the Congress of the Communist Party (CP) of New Zealand was recently held, most of the Communist Parties who had sent fraternal delegations to that congress, presented gifts to the General Secretary of the party. When the delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) arrived those who were present did not see the Chinese make any presentation of a gift to the New Zealand CP. When this matter was brought to the attention of the General Secretary of the New Zealand party, and he was asked where were their presents, he reached into his pocket and pulled out a large amount of money and replied, "Here is their present."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Communist Party of New Zealand

In commenting on the CP of New Zealand, Korianov noted that that party had only 4 to 5 hundred members and that everyone laughs at them because of their support for the Chinese. He noted that already many individuals have left the New Zealand party because of its support of the Chinese and some members have even left the country.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 8/29/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to New York, 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a LHM, entitled "Comments of Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassador-Designate to the United States of America from the Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia, Prague, Czechoslovakia, August, 1963."

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/27/63 to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed, sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source, thus adversely affecting the national defense interest.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect this source.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (Enc. 4) (RM)
 1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub-B) (Enc. 1) (AMSD-RM)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

WAB:msb
 (6)

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 SEP 13 1963

EX-116
 REC-26

REC-11

100-428091-3091

EX-116

SEP 14 1963

INT. SEC.

WGS lms

2 ENCLOSURES DESTROYED - 9-1-63 WGS

BOYLE
 HANSEN

Put in with encl
 in 100-428091
 new Karel Duda

Letter to O'Donnell
 McConroe & AG
 9-5-63
 WGS:KMS

New York
 9-5-63

NY 100-134637

The information contained in the enclosed LHM was obtained by the source during the course of a conversation with Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassador-Designate to the United States of America from the Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia, 8/23/63, in Prague, Czechoslovakia.



~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-428091

Washington, D. C.

August 29, 1963

Re: Comments of Dr. Karel Duda,
Ambassador-Designate to the
United States of America from the
Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia,
Prague, Czechoslovakia, August, 1963

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, advised as follows:

During August, 1963, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassador-Designate to the United States of America from the Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia, engaged in a confidential discussion relative to Czechoslovak interests in the United States. The essence of Dr. Duda's comments are set forth below:

Dr. Duda laid emphasis upon Czechoslovak interest in Czech citizens residing in the United States and those of Czech or Slovak origin who reside in the United States. The Czech Government desires to win the good will of these people. According to Dr. Duda, the number of tourists coming to Czechoslovakia is increasing constantly, particularly from the United States. These tourists travel to and look at their old villages or the villages from which their ancestors emigrated

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of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
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~~TOP SECRET~~

Comments of Dr. Karel Duda,
Ambassador-Designate to the
United States of America from the
Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia,
Prague, Czechoslovakia, August, 1963

and they see that these villages have made advances over the ways of the past. As a result, they reached the conclusion that the Czech communist government is not composed of barbarians and they leave Czechoslovakia with a good feeling toward Czechoslovakia. The Czech Government is going to increase their drive for tourism to Czechoslovakia. As a result of discussions held in Czechoslovakia on this problem, it is likely that Czechoslovakia will increase their assistance to travel agencies in the United States and may perhaps set up some travel agency of their own in the United States if it is determined that this will help tourism.

One of the main points which was made by Dr. Duda was that somehow or other there is a lot of Czech sympathy in the United States, stemming mainly from people in the United States having Czech or Slovak origins. United States Senator Roman L. Hruska from Nebraska is of Czech origin, as is Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois. Further, according to Dr. Duda, there are a number of communities in Texas, Wisconsin, and other parts of the United States that are mainly populated by Czechs and Slovaks and this is in addition to the Czech and Slovak populations in the large cities.

There is a world of difference, according to Dr. Duda, between the influence exerted politically by the Czechs and the Poles in the United States. The Poles have succeeded in easing the tensions between the United States and Poland to a large extent because of their political influence. There are at least ten Poles in the United States Congress and this certainly does not hurt the interests of Poland. Dr. Duda voiced the opinion that it is hardly likely that any Pole, no matter how anti-

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Comments of Dr. Karel Duda,
Ambassador-Designate to the
United States of America from the
Peoples Republic of Czechoslovakia,
Prague, Czechoslovakia, August, 1963

communist he might be, would like to see an atom bomb dropped
on the village of his father or grandfather or would not like
to see good relations with the country of his origin.

It is the view of Dr. Duda that the main emphasis
of Czech interest in the United States in the future will be
how to utilize some particular group for the improvement in
relations, as well as to obtain some political easement of
relations.

One of the vehicles by which relations between the
United States and Czechoslovakia may be improved, in the
judgment of Dr. Duda and the Czech Government, would be an
exchange of labor delegations. It appears obvious to these
observers that the trade unions in Czechoslovakia are not working
well and are not receiving the leadership which they received at
one time. They just do not respond. Czechoslovakia would like
to see the Czech trade unions take up relations with some United
States trade unions and try to get United States trade union
delegations invited to Czechoslovakia. Also, it would be very
desirable if some of the labor leaders included in the United States
delegations would be of Czech descent. The Czechs are most
anxious to arrive at some manner of improving trade relations
with the United States.

- 3 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 8/29/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, NY, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Communist Party, Soviet Union, International Cadre Training School, Moscow, USSR."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/26/63, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~Top Secret~~ since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source, thus adversely affecting the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. in order to further protect the source.

- 3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (Encl. 4) (RM)
 1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (Encl. 1) (AMSD) (RM)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

RWH:mfd
 (7) 4

EX 104

REC-11

22 SEP 4 1963

Approved: [Signature]
 65 SEP 12 1963 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

INT. SEC.

(each)
[Signature]

2 ends destroyed

Handwritten notes:
 DR. WIGAN
 G.E. MOORE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

August 29, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

~~TOP SECRET~~

Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU)
International Cadre Training School
Moscow, USSR

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

On August 22, 1963, a group of 24 young people from Brazil passed through Prague, Czechoslovakia, en route by air to Moscow, USSR. On the following day, August 23, 1963, another group of 12 young people from Colombia passed through Prague also en route to Moscow.

Subsequently, in commenting on the above, Ladislav Kotzman, a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Ambassador designate of Czechoslovakia to Cuba, remarked that the youths who had been observed on August 22 and August 23, 1963, were en route to Moscow for the purpose of attending a CPSU International Cadre Training School which was being held there and which was scheduled to open in September, 1963. According to Kotzman, there was a deluge of such Latin American students passing through Prague to attend this school.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

FBI

Date: 8/29/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, NY, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Contemplated Plans of Communist Party, Soviet Union, In Connection with Refuting Charges Made by The Communist Party of China in the Communist Party, Soviet Union-Communist Party of China Ideological Dispute."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/26/63, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~Confidential~~ since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source, thus adversely affecting the national defense interest. This lower classification was applied to the enclosed letterhead memorandum in view of the fact that some of the articles referred to therein have already appeared in the Soviet press.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (Encl. 4) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (Encl. 1) (AMSD) (RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

REC- 11

22 SEP 14 1963

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M

P

Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-134637

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. in order to further protect the source.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

August 29, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Contemplated Plans of Communist Party,
Soviet Union, in Connection with Refuting
Charges Made by the Communist Party of
China in the Communist Party, Soviet Union-
Communist Party of China Ideological Dispute

A source, who has furnished reliable information in
the past, in late August, 1963, advised as follows:

In mid-August, 1963, Boris N. Ponomarev, a member
of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department
of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CC, CPSU),
noted that the CPSU will publish a series of 16 articles in
which they will polemicize with the Communist Party of China (CPC)
and refute charges publicly made by the CPC in connection with
the CPSU-CPC ideological dispute. This series of 16 articles
will appear partly in Pravda, the official organ of the CC, CPSU,
and in Izvestia, the official organ of the USSR.

As of August 28, 1963, it is known that at least two
of said articles have already been published, one of which
appeared in Pravda and the other in Izvestia.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

FBI

Date: 8/29/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via REGISTERED AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, NY, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Information Concerning Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern, United States Citizens Residing Prague, Czechoslovakia."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/25/63, to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~Confidential~~ since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source, thus adversely affecting the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. in order to further protect the source.

- 3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (Encl. 4) (RM)
 1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (AMSD) (RM)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

RWH:mfd

(7)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 SEP 12 1963

Do not disseminate
 for protection of source and
 because data not of such nature
 that other agencies could take action

TURN

Each defogged
 4-6-63

REC-11

100-428091-3094

CONFIDENTIAL

5 ST 6/11/104



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

August 29, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-428091

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Information Concerning Alfred K. and
Martha Dodd Stern, United States Citizens
Residing Prague, Czechoslovakia

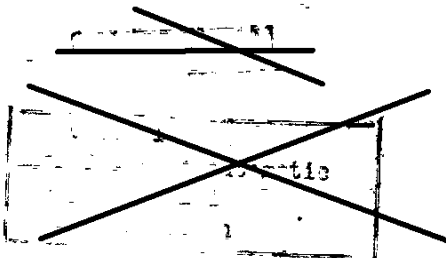
A source, who has furnished reliable information in
the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

On Approximately August 9, 1963, Alfred K. and Martha
Dodd Stern, United States citizens residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia,
left Prague on vacation for Moscow, USSR. They remained in
Moscow for a few days and stayed at the Hotel Nationale. Sub-
sequently they departed by air for Cuba where they were known
to still have been as of late August, 1963.

It was also learned at this time that [redacted]
[redacted] Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern, had recently made
a visit to the United States Embassy in Prague where he had
registered for the draft in compliance with requirements of
the United States Selective Service law.

b6
b7C

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.



F B I

Date: 8/20/63

EX-116
REC-25
P3 memo
alsoTransmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

PHILIP, P.2

BOND, P.3

New York

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies of an informant's statement entitled, "Meeting of CPUSA Representative with Ladislav Kotzman, Member of International Department, CP of Czechoslovakia, and the Ambassador Designate to Cuba, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 8/21/63."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN on 8/27/63, by CG 5824-S*.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (Encl. 3) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (Encl. 1) (AMSD) (RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

RWH:mfd
(7)

EX 104

REC-11 100-428091-3095

SEP 14 1963

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 SEP 12 1963

Sent _____ M Per _____

70006
100-134637
96-63
100-134637
100-134637

Meeting of CPUSA Representative with Ladislav
Kotzman, Member of International Department,
Central Committee, CP of Czechoslovakia, and
the Ambassador Designate to Cuba, Prague,
Czechoslovakia, August 21, 1963

It has been learned that on 8/21/63, Ladislav Kotzman, a member of the International Department, Central Committee (CC), CP of Czechoslovakia (Cz), and the new Ambassador designate of Czechoslovakia to the Republic of Cuba, met in Prague, Cz, with a representative of the CPUSA. Kotzman participated in this meeting since he was handling those matters dealing with the U.S., as well as matters related to Latin American countries. It was therefore important for him, as well as the CP of Cz, to be briefed on matters in the United States and on the political outlook of the CPUSA.

Accordingly, Kotzman was furnished by the CPUSA representative with information relating to the general line of the CPUSA and he was also informed of the availability of documents, literature and the like which had been issued by the CPUSA, and which could be utilized by the CP of Cz to enlighten themselves in this regard.

It is to be noted in this connection that the CP of Cz, as do most other Communist Parties, feel it is their duty to be informed on the general line of the other Communist Parties and therefore take such a briefing matter very seriously. They do not want to write concerning matters affecting the United States in which the party has a position, for example on matters regarding the Negro movement, the Kennedy Administration, etc. unless such views correctly reflect the views of the party. All of this has developed since the elimination of the personality cult. The policy therefore is to leave it to local parties to analyze any given situation in their own country.

Kotzman then made a number of remarks, the essence of which were as follows:

The CP of Cz have published many articles in Rude Pravo, the official organ of the CC, CP of Cz, dealing with the U.S.

The CP of Cz is now actively inviting all kinds of people from the U.S. to visit Czechoslovakia. These individuals are not all communists, but include non-communists falling into the category of pacifists and people from the civil rights field. During recent world peace, women's and writers conferences there were at least 30 to 40 Americans invited to come to Czechoslovakia for a visit.

The CP of Cz is interested in translating certain materials originating in the United States in form of novels or other items dealing with history, social problems, etc. There are two government printing houses for foreign literature in Czechoslovakia and they would like to translate and publish such material. However, they do not know what material they should select and therefore would like the CPUSA to give them information and help them select the literature or books, party or non-party, that in the opinion of the CPUSA should be translated and printed. Naturally the material recommended should be of the type which could be useful to Czechoslovakian citizens and therefore if it is not useful in a literary or political sense, they do not want it.

The CP of Cz has now decided to increase the subscription order for "The Worker" to 330 copies. In addition, they will increase the number of subscriptions they take to "Political Affairs". They will also order an additional 50 copies of the publication "Labor Today" and the party will increase their order for "Freedomways" by another ten copies.

We now have in Czechoslovakia two new publications, one entitled, "New Ideas" and the other entitled, "Progress", both of which deal with international problems and affairs. We would like several good items from the CPUSA for publication in these magazines.

Next year, 1964, will be the 45th anniversary of your party and the CP of Cz is already thinking ahead to this occasion. It is desirable that the CPUSA locate someone who could prepare some information on this occasion for publication or who could send some information which could serve as the basis for the preparation of such articles.

As the CP of Cz would like either to send greetings or publish such in the party press as an aid in staying in contact with the CPUSA, it is desirable that the CPUSA furnish the birthdays for people like Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Gus Hall and Ben Davis.

Czech [redacted] *WAS* [redacted] (105-46401) b6 b7C
The widow of William Gilmore, an individual who had been arrested in the United States for alleged espionage activities, but subsequently allowed to leave the United States, is a United States citizen and now wants to go to the United States. She has written some book which is now being published in the United States and at this time is dealing with an attorney in New York City named Dave Freedman. The CP of Cz does not want her to return to the United States and is requesting that efforts be made to get in touch with Freedman, if he is one of us, to have him attempt to convince her she cannot go to the United States. The attorney should, if he can be contacted, also be requested to take up matters with her publishers and get them to send her \$100 now and a statement as to how much money is due her. If possible it is also suggested that efforts be made to get in touch with Ruth Goodelman (phonetic) who is either the editor or the publisher of her material in the United States, for the purpose of asking her to tell Gilmore's widow that she cannot come to the United States and perhaps suggesting that Goodelman could in turn come to Czechoslovakia to visit her.

F B I

Date: 8/31/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "(First Name Unknown) Lostivaka, Head of a Commission of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, to Investigate the Period of the Stalin Era." One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also being furnished to the New York Office.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/25/63 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained by the source during conversations with LADISLAV KOTZMAN, a member of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, during the period 8/21-23/63 in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

WAB:MDW

(5)

Approved: _____

65 SEP 12 1963 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

INDEXED

sent to CIA (Enc. 3 - 1 copy LHM)
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WAB

2

REC-11 100-428091-3096

22 SEP 1963

EX 104

CG 134-46 Sub B

to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.

SEP 4 3 10 PM '53

RECEIVED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

August 31, 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

Bohuslav ~~X~~ LASTOVICKA

(see ser. 4140)

(FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) LOSTIVAKA, HEAD OF
A COMMISSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TO
INVESTIGATE THE PERIOD OF THE STALIN ERA

B. 4/29/05

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, advised as follows:

In August, 1963, a representative of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), stated that as of that time (first name unknown) Lostivaka (phonetic), who is Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPCZ, was occupying the position of Head of a Commission set up by the Central Committee, CPCZ, for the purpose of looking into the period of the Stalin era and to investigate events leading up to the trial and subsequent execution in 1952 of Rudolf Slansky, former General Secretary of the CPCZ, and other leaders of the CPCZ for alleged crimes of treason, espionage, and counterrevolutionary intentions. (This individual may be identical with Borhuslav Lapsovichka, a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, CPCZ.)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

FBI

Date:

8/31/63

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B).

SOLO
IS-C

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies, and for New York one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "Comments of Communist Party Soviet Union Official Regarding Arrival of Communist Party of China Delegation to Participate in Talks Moscow, USSR, July 5, 1963."

The information set forth in enclosed LHM was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/27/63 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

Enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, and the disclosure of which information would tend to identify this source and adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as being made in Washington, D.C., in order to further protect this source.

- 1 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:mec

(5) 3 10 23

ENCLOSURE

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EX-104

100-428091-3097

22 SEP 4 1963

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 SEP 12 1963

Special Agent in Charge

CC Han

4 to State (Enc. 3 = 1 cc, LHM)
- CIA (Enc. 3 = 1 cc, LHM)
9-10-63, WGS:amw

Baf...
[Signature]

h
R...

[Signature]
[Signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D.C.

August 31, 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF
SOVIET UNION OFFICIAL REGARDING
ARRIVAL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA
DELEGATION TO PARTICIPATE IN TALKS,
MOSCOW, USSR, JULY 5, 1963

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

In mid-August, 1963, Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the following comments:

When the Communist Party of China (CPC) delegation, consisting of Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary; Peng Chen, a member of the Politburo; Kang Sheng, a candidate member of the Politburo, and others, arrived at the Moscow Airport for the scheduled opening of confidential discussions on July 5, 1963, on the matters relating to their ideological differences with the CPSU, they were met by an official delegation of the CPSU. As the Chinese delegation disembarked from their plane, members of the CPSU delegation moved forward for the purpose of exchanging greetings and to shake hands with the Chinese comrades. When Teng Hsiao-ping appeared on the scene, he commented in a very sharp manner, "Let us dispose of formalities. I suggest we get to work." Thus, it became immediately apparent that the atmosphere in which the pending meetings were to be held would be most tense. This was verified during the course of the conference which ran from July 5 to 20, 1963, and as it developed, M. A. Suslov, a member of the Secretariat and a participant for the CPSU in these discussions, and Teng became the main antagonists for their respective Parties.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

FBI

Date: 8/31/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)
AIRTEL REGISTERED MAILVia _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, New York, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies, and for New York one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "Remarks of V. Korianov, of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Concerning Fidel Castro of Cuba."

The information set forth in enclosed LHM was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/27/63 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information as set forth in the enclosed LHM was developed during the course of a general discussion held with V. KORIANOV, Chief Deputy to BORIS N. PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, at International Department, Central Committee Building, Moscow.

Enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, and the disclosure of which information would tend to identify this source and adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as being made in Washington, D.C., in order to further protect this source.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:mec
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-26
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EX-104

REC-11

100-428091-3098

Approved: *[Signature]*
65 SEP 12 1963 Special Agent in Charge

Sent *9-5-63* WGS:Kup MPer *[Signature]*

2 ENCLOSURES DESTROYED - 9/15/63



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-428091

Washington, D.C.

August 31, 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF V. KORIANOV OF THE
INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL
COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION, CONCERNING
FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, in late August, 1963, advised as follows:

In mid-August, 1963, V. Korianov, Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), was heard to make a number of remarks relating to Premier Fidel Castro and to Cuba in general, the essence of which were as follows:

"When Fidel Castro made his recent visit to the USSR in May, 1963, he travelled extensively throughout the country. However, when he was not in a travel status, much of his time was spent in personal conversation with First Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev. These discussions were not personal, but rather were being utilized by comrade Khrushchev to convince Fidel that if he really wanted to see Cuba utilized as an example and a way for other Latin American countries and to win these people over, there were several things he must do. First of all, he must build a solid economy, and secondly he must work hard so that the glow of the Cuban revolution will not wear off on these other Latin Americans. It could be pointed out that the fact that there were a number of other Latin American leaders present in the USSR at the time of Castro's visit was 'purely accidental.' (However, the source stated that the statement "accidental" was made with a smile.) However, it was very helpful to have had such people like Luis Carlos Prestes of the Brazil Party, Victorio Corodvilla of the Argentina Party and Rodney Arismendi of the Uruguay Party here for Castro to see and visit with.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

REMARKS OF V. KORIANOV OF THE
INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL
COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION, CONCERNING
FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA

~~TOP SECRET~~

"While Fidel may not yet be completely in rein, he no longer talks like the Chinese. Since his visit here to the USSR, the Chinese displeasure has been evidenced by the fact that they have not mentioned Fidel by name since that time.

"The CPSU was quite pleased with the content of Fidel's speech on the anniversary of the 26th of July Movement where he said that every country cannot have nor is it prepared to carry out armed revolt as had occurred in Cuba. This is quite a change from an earlier story we had heard about relating to Fidel's meeting with a delegation from Bolivia which was visiting in Cuba. At this meeting with the Bolivians, it was said that Fidel had told them, 'You got high mountains there in Bolivia, why don't you start shooting and start your revolution?'

"Fidel today is no longer as naive as he was a few months ago. He is changing his mind now and doesn't go about telling people they should take their guns and go to the mountains. This we feel is an achievement in itself. It's for this reason that we would now like to see various Parties from Latin America, as well as the CP, USA, send some responsible Party personnel to Cuba. These would have to be people who have and will hold the correct theoretical line, and those who might be able to influence Fidel and the Cuban Party as well as to act as a controlling influence on their Latin American temperament. This could be of great value in that it possibly might prevent Fidel from once again in the future falling under the influence of people like 'Che' Guevara and others. This is important since we cannot at this time tell Fidel to do or not to do certain things. If we can get other people from Latin American Parties into Cuba and close to Fidel, they could perhaps influence him into doing or not doing the things we cannot directly tell him to do or not to do. While we do not favor the situation in Venezuela, we dare not tell Fidel this, and it is hoped that perhaps such people who might go into Cuba can

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF V. KORIANOV OF THE
INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL
COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION, CONCERNING
FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA

~~TOP SECRET~~

move him away from such a policy and from acting unwisely. Perhaps also Fidel can be convinced by the same means that all other countries are not yet ready for the revolution.

"As to Guevara, we know that when he left Argentina he was a communist in good standing. While a member of the Party there, he was among those who strongly advocated armed uprisings everywhere. When these views became known, Guevara was talked to by the Party's leadership who told him that such views were anarchistic. As a result, Guevara told the leadership that if that was their feeling on the matter, he would go into voluntary exile. We do not want Castro to come under the influence of such people."

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 8/31/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Comments Concerning Incidents on the Border Between USSR and the Peoples Republic of China." One copy of letterhead memorandum enclosed for New York.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/25/63 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained by the source during conversations during his stay in Moscow, USSR, from 8/13-21/63 with BORIS N. PONOMAREV of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his Chief Deputy V. KORIANOV.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~SECRET~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the

③ Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM) EX 104 REC-11
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
WAB:MDW
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ENCLOSURE

Approved: *m/les*
Special Agent in ChargeSent *11:58 AM* M Per *8*

65 SEP 12 1963

2 ENCLOSURES DESTROYED 9-4-67-008

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BRANIGAN

R.W. SMITH
10/1/63

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100-428091-3099

SEP 14 1963

IN *11/58* REC-11

CG 134-46 Sub B

international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

August 31, 1963

~~SECRET~~

COMMENTS CONCERNING INCIDENTS ON THE
BORDER BETWEEN USSR AND THE PEOPLES
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

During late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, advised as follows:

During August, 1963, representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) made the following statements concerning incidents on the border between the USSR and the Peoples Republic of China (PRC).

During the past several years there have been 156 border incidents of one type or another. The most serious of these incidents occurred on the border between the USSR and one of the provinces of China which is heavily populated by Chinese Moslems. On that occasion 60,000 Chinese peasants came across the border into the USSR. These peasants were hungry, starving to death, and ran across the border into the Soviet Union in an effort to obtain food. When this occurred, the Government of the PRC demanded that the Government of the USSR drive these peasants back into China and even to use machine guns if necessary to accomplish this. The Soviet Union refused to take such drastic action and informed the Chinese Government that if they wanted these peasants back in China then they would have to come to the Soviet Union and bring them back themselves.

~~SECRET~~

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

COMMENTS CONCERNING INCIDENTS ON THE
BORDER BETWEEN USSR AND THE PEOPLES
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

~~SECRET~~

In the view of these representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, each of these border incidents, in itself, including the incident noted above, was not of a great significance. The main concern of the Soviet Union results from their fear that perhaps in the future substantially larger numbers of Chinese could cross the border into the Soviet Union. The representatives of the International Department mentioned the possibility that sometime in the future as many as six million or sixty million Chinese might violate the border. They noted that there are more Asians than there are Europeans and that future incursions by millions of Chinese were cause for great concern by the Soviet Union, bearing in mind the historical references to the invasions by millions of Asians under Genghis Khan.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 8/31/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Comments by Representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Concerning Puerto Rico." One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also being furnished to the New York Office.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/29/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

On 8/29/63 the information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum concerning the discussion by the representatives of the CPSU on Puerto Rico was conveyed to GUS HALL. At this time HALL advised that he presently had under consideration a plan to send PAT TOOHEY back to Puerto Rico to check into the Party situation in line with the Soviets' request.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~SECRET~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

E2 SEP 4 1963

Per _____

65 SEP 10 1963

9/10/63

INDEXED

CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

August 31, 1963

~~SECRET~~

COMMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION
CONCERNING PUERTO RICO

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

In mid-August, 1963, Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his Chief Deputy V. Korianov, stated that since Cuba is now being considered by the CPSU as a Socialist State, the North and South American Section of the International Department no longer includes their Party among the Latin American countries with which it has the responsibility for dealing. Since Cuba formerly had the responsibility in Latin America for assisting and handling the relations with the Puerto Rican Communist Party, it has now been necessary to detach the Puerto Rican Communist Party and reassign the responsibility for that Party to the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

These same individuals noted that the CPSU wanted current information on the Party in Puerto Rico and that they desire the CP, USA attempt to secure such information and furnish it to them. In addition, they suggested that

~~SECRET~~

Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

COMMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION
CONCERNING PUERTO RICO

~~SECRET~~

the CP, USA attempt to see what might be done to arrange for several individuals from the Communist Party of Puerto Rico to visit the Soviet Union in the near future.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 8/31/63

Transmit the following in _____

AIRTEL

(Type in plain text or code)

REGISTERED MAIL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to New York 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies, and for New York one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "HARRY CARLISLE."

The information set forth in enclosed LHM was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/29/63 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

The information in enclosed LHM was developed during the course of conversation held with HENRY WINSTON, Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA, who is in the Soviet Union for medical treatment, during the period of the source's stay in Moscow 8/13-21/63. The matter had been raised by WINSTON because of CARLISLE's desire to be accredited to "The Worker" during his stay in Hungary. According to WINSTON, GRACE GARDIS, a former CPUSA member now in Hungary, had been acting as "The Worker" correspondent, and it should be determined in the U.S. whether she still handled this task. In addition, WINSTON indicated that he had raised this matter in order to show that he was not in favor of having CARLISLE accredited as "The Worker" correspondent in Hungary and that his recommendation in this specific regard would be to forget the matter.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:mec
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ENCLOSURE

EX 104

REC-11 100-428091-3101
SEP 4 1963

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M Per _____

SEP 16 1963

Special Agent in Charge

LHM to London (enc 3)
9/6/63 WGS:lmj
LHM 9/6/63 WGS:lmj

2 enclosures destroyed - 9/5/63 WGS

Befing
Dybbey

Bford

h

J.C. Callahan

cc Shaw

Shaw

CG 134-46 Sub B

Enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Secret~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, and the disclosure of which information would tend to identify this source and adversely effect the national defense interests.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as being made in Washington, D.C., in order to further protect this source.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-428091

Washington, D.C.

August 31, 1963

~~SECRET~~

HARRY CARLISLE

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

When Harry Carlisle was deported from the United States in 1962, the plan was at that time that he would ultimately return to Great Britain, the country of his origin. However, before he was to finally arrive in Great Britain, arrangements were made for him to visit the Soviet Union as the guest of a writers organization. In accordance with these arrangements, Carlisle did visit the Soviet Union. While in the Soviet Union, Harry Carlisle made it known to the Soviets that as a British subject and legally entitled to return to Great Britain, he did face the danger of the possibility, upon his return, of being arrested on an old charge of desertion from the British armed services which had occurred in the late 1910s or early 1920s. When this information was learned, the Communist Party (CP) of Great Britain was requested by the CP-Soviet Union to check into this matter and ascertain the present extent of the danger of prosecution which Carlisle might face in connection with the old desertion charge. The CP of Great Britain did some checking into this matter and John Gollan, General Secretary, CP of Great Britain, reported back that from the basis of their investigation, Carlisle would suffer no legal penalty at this time on the old charge of desertion. Even after receiving the above information, Carlisle hesitated to return to Great Britain and succeeded in getting an invitation to visit the German Democratic Republic, where he conveniently became ill and was able to additionally forestall his return to Great Britain. Subsequently, he also arranged for himself to be invited to the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia and finally to the Hungarian Republic.

While in Hungary, [redacted] J. Peters, a former CP, USA, official and presently head of a Hungarian government printing agency, made contact with Carlisle. Because of his background as a writer, she offered to him and he signed a two year contract to stay in Hungary and perform tasks as a

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HARRY CARLISLE --

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writer. In line with this new contract which he has now signed, Harry Carlisle will remain in Hungary for at least two years, with perhaps occasional trips being made to London and Paris, and he will receive some small salary for his work.

Since Carlisle will be in Hungary for the period of two years, he has now suggested that he be given a credential and accredited as the correspondent for "The Worker," a communist publication in the United States, so that he can represent the CP, USA, in Hungary.

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F B I

Date: 8/26/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: CG)

WAB: RWH

KERNIGAN

R. W. SPIT

Kernigan

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, NY, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Information Letter of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union on the Results of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist Party, Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished from CG 5824-S* on 8/25/63, to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The Information Letter of the CPSU, referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, was made available to CG 5824-S* on 8/20/63, by ALEKSEI GRECHUKHIN, Deputy to the Head of the North and South American Section of the International

- 1 encl to 808RB
3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (Encl. 4) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

WAB: RWH:mfd (#41)

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Approved: 65 SEP 10 1963

Sent _____ M Per _____

22 SEP 4 1963

NY 100-134637

Department, CP, CPSU on the direction of V. KORIANOV, Deputy to BORIS N. PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department, CC, CPSU. GRECHUKHIN, at the time he made the document available, noted that this confidential letter represented the first translation from Russian and informed CG 5824-S* that he was being furnished with it for the purpose of study and review and that it had to be returned. He was further told that the CPUSA, through CG 5824-S*, was the first Communist Party to be informed of the specific content of this letter. Since he had been told that the letter had to be returned, CG 5824-S* attempted, and was successful, in copying substantially the complete text of this item, which in its original form consisted of 24 pages of legal size paper. The original letter was returned to the representative of the International Department of the CC, CPSU on 8/21/63.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~Top Secret~~ since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement and the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source and thus adversely effect the national defense interests.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has also been shown as being made at Washington, D.C. in order to give further protection to this source.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D.C.
August 26, 1963

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Re: Information Letter of the Central
Committee, Communist Party, Soviet
Union (CC, CPSU) on the Results of
the Meeting of Representatives of the
Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU)
and the Communist Party of China (CPC)

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, and who is in a position
to know, advised as follows:

During the period of July 5 - 20, 1963, representatives
of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), and the Communist
Party of China (CPC) met in Moscow, U.S.S.R., for the purpose
of holding confidential discussions concerning differences
existing between those two parties. Based upon the discussions
which transpired at that time, the Central Committee, CPSU
(CC, CPSU) deemed it absolutely essential that a letter directed
to the fraternal parties be prepared giving the CPSU version of

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Information Letter of the CC, CPSU
on the Results of the Meeting of
Representatives of the CPSU and the CPC

what had transpired at this meeting with the CPC and to further develop the future direction of CPSU policy. As a result, there was prepared by the CPSU an "Information Letter of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union on the Results of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist Party, Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China," to be disseminated to fraternal parties of the world communist movement. The original Russian language draft of this letter was approved by the Presidium of the CPSU on August 19, 1963. Set forth below is the substantially complete content of this letter:

"To the Central Committee of the Communist Party _____

"Dear Comrades;

"The Central Committee (CC) of the CPSU considers it necessary to confidentially inform the leadership of the fraternal parties about the outcome of the meeting of representatives of the CPSU and the CPC which was held in Moscow, July 5 to 20, 1963.

"The CC, CPSU went to this meeting in a businesslike way to discuss burning problems relating to the international situation, Soviet - Chinese relations and the communist movement in a businesslike and constructive spirit. The meeting was also to have furthered the preparation for an international conference of the Communist Parties. However, the CPC leadership was not interested in eliminating differences, but used this meeting for an assault on the decisions of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the CPSU and on the communist policy of the world communist movement. In its June, 1963, letter, the CPC gave notice that its purpose was to build tension, exacerbate the differences and extend the front of polemics.

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Information Letter of the CC, CPSU
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"The June plenum of the CC, CPSU denounced the slanderous attacks on our party and other CP's in the CPC letter. The open letter of the CC, CPSU contained a fundamental appraisal of the CPC letter of June 14 and detailed an analysis of the erroneous standpoints of the Chinese comrades and of the distortion of basic propositions of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement contained therein. However, more attacks from the CPC added fresh poisoning to the atmosphere before the meeting was held.

"Acting on the decisions of the June plenum, the CC, CPSU tried to consistently overcome the prevailing differences. Comrade M. A. Suslov's speech, which opened the discussion, took into account the viewpoints of the CC, CPSU as set out in the letter of March 30, and of the wishes of the CC, CPC, as set out in its letter of March 9 and advanced the following basic propositions for discussion. These were to struggle for the further advancement of the right and cohesion of the world socialist system and for its becoming the decisive factor in the development of the human society; to struggle for peace and peaceful co-existence, against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the imperialist camp headed by the United States of America; discuss questions of the national-liberation movement and the ways and means whereby the socialist countries can support the liberation struggle of oppressed nations; and questions of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement. Other questions of interest to both parties dealing with Soviet-Chinese relations, Albania and Yugoslavia were also suggested.

"The delegation, CPSU, dealt in detail on each of these questions and set out the standpoint of our party - a consistent programmatic document of the world communist movement.

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"It was shown at once that the CPC leadership thoughts on key questions departed from the common line of the communist movement. Especially as it concerns the main contradictions of the contemporary epoch; war and peace; appraisal of the role of the world socialist system; the national liberation movement in the world revolutionary process; so-called intermediate zone; the relation of peaceful co-existence policy to the revolutionary struggle; the path of the revolutionary movement in developed capitalist countries; the attitude towards the ideology and practice of the personality cult and the principles of relations between socialist countries and between the Communist Parties.

"The CPSU delegation set out in detail the position of our party which is based on the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement on the ways of strengthening unity of the communist movement and the standards of relations between the fraternal parties, stressing the need for faithful adherence to jointly adopted decisions and exclusions of any actions liable to disrupt unity.

"The CPSU delegation examined the main points of the CC, CPC letter of June 14 and stated that the letter extended the differences still more. By raising the question of a new general line, the CPC leadership strikes out the existing general line of the world communist movement as set out in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement and which is fully confirmed by reality.

"In their speeches, the CPC delegation showed utter groundlessness in their attacks on the program of the CPSU, on the struggle against the personality cult, the development of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the whole people and of a working class party into a party of the whole people.

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"The CPSU delegation appealed to the Chinese comrades to quit ascribing alien views to our own and other parties and to maintain the communist line. However the first speech by the head of the CPC delegation, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, evaded the problems of principle submitted for joint discussion. His speech was, from the beginning to the end, an assortment of twisted facts, falsifications of the real views of the CPSU and insulting thrusts at our party and other Marxist-Leninist parties.

"The CPC went back to questions long settled based on appraisal of fraternal parties, for example, ignoring the opinion of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Poland and Hungary. The Chinese delegation attempted to capitalize on the 1956 events in those countries and to fix responsibility for them on the CPSU and to defame its correct position which was in keeping with the interests of the Hungarian and Polish people, with the interests of socialism and of the whole communist movement.

"To further discredit the CPSU, the CPC delegation resorted to new preposterous 'perversions' of the Caribbean crisis. The world knows that the Soviet Union's Flexible tactics was the decisive factor in thwarting the plans the American aggressors had of attacking socialist Cuba. The Soviet moves were highly appreciated by Comrade Fidel Castro as a model of proletarian internationalism in action. While the facts show that the actions of the Soviet Union during the autumn of 1962 safeguarded Cuba from an American imperialist aggression, the CPC delegation not only continued to repeat slanderous contentions about 'adventurism and defeatism' of Soviet policy, but also went to the length of making the unheard

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"of charge that the CPSU 'wishes to help undo Cuba.'

"The Chinese delegation needed to falsify the policies of the CPSU in order to mount an attack on the results of the 20th Congress. In defiance of the facts, the CPC delegation alleged that the line of the 20th Congress of the CPSU is directed against revolution. Again this shows that the CPC is against the general line of the world communist movement and opposes the entire strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle in the contemporary conditions.

"It is common knowledge that the 1957 and 1960 meetings drew conclusions that the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU had initiated a new stage in the development of the world communist movement. The line adopted by the 20th Congress also cemented the position of the world socialist system, of the world communist movement as a whole.

"The CPC delegation demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that they refused to reckon with the distinctive features of modern times that shape the path of the revolutionary movement. They stick to the position of permanent revolution, and of export of revolution. Quasi-left phrases or revolutionary verbiage can only hinder the Marxist-Leninist parties furthering socialist revolutionary practice.

"The delegation of the CPSU demonstrated in its speeches during the meeting that it is impossible in our times to advance the cause of socialist revolution without active struggle for the prevention of thermonuclear war, and without rallying the masses to the banner of peace, democracy and national independence in an anti-imperialist front.

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"For their part, the CPC delegation ignored all of the facts and repeated appeals to discuss concrete problems. The second speech of Teng Hsiao-ping, the speech of Peng Chen and of Kang Sheng persisted in exacerbating differences and perverting the facts, piling up groundless charges while making no positive proposals whatsoever.

"The CPSU delegation struck back at the left sectarian and dogmatic attacks, especially in the second speech of Comrade Suslov and in the speeches of Comrades Ponomarev and Andropov. The delegation of the CPSU hit back at the Chinese delegate who made the most repugnant attacks and most malicious thrust at the domestic policy of the CPSU, its program, the way of life in Soviet society, the leadership of our party and at Comrade N. S. Khrushchev personally. The Chinese delegation, after having whipped up tension to the utmost, suddenly, at the end of the morning session of July 19, made the proposal to adjourn the meeting. The CPSU delegation was preparing to continue in order to achieve positive results, but the Chinese comrades did not want to carry on. There was a motion then made to adjourn the meeting and to issue a communique. It was suggested that open polemics relative to this matter be ended, but the Chinese opposed this portion of the motion.

"The CPSU regards it as a duty to inform the world communist movement about the approaches of the CPC delegation to basic problems.

"The Question of War and Peace

"The CPC attitude in this matter is grounds for serious alarm.

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"In defiance of the general line of the world communist movement, on the possibility of averting world war, the Chinese insisted on its erroneous and ambiguous thesis about the existence of two possibilities, which from the viewpoint of the CPC are equally probable or equivalent. This sophistry is intended to disguise acceptance of the inevitability of world war. From the conduct and speeches of the CPC representatives, the delegation of the CPSU drew the conclusion that the CPC leadership considers possible the prospect of a revolutionary war by socialist countries as a means of resolving the contradictions between the two systems.

"The caustic references by the Chinese representatives to the policy of peaceful co-existence testified to this same thing. The Chinese comrades contend that peaceful co-existence cannot be the general principle of the foreign policy of a socialist state. They call peaceful co-existence 'begging peace from the imperialists', 'sliding into quagmire of defeatism', and 'bourgeois pacifism.'

"Still more frankly than before, the Chinese delegation belittled the perils of a thermonuclear war, advancing the idea of its being acceptable and parading its contempt of the destructive forces of thermonuclear weapons. It persists in propagating the well-known contention made by Mao Tse-tung at the 1957 Moscow meeting about it being possible to risk annihilation of 'half of mankind'. Comrade Peng Chen, a member of the CPC delegation, said in just so many words, 'Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out correctly that if the imperialists start a nuclear war, and, at worst, half of mankind should perish, the outlook for mankind would still be bright.' The CPSU delegation denounced this attitude firmly and demonstrated that it was impossible to justify such war with dogmatic references to the irreconcilability of class interest and the interest of world revolution.

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"The CPSU delegation declared that the road of world thermonuclear war to the victory of communism is absolutely unacceptable to Marxists-Leninists both for reasons of principle and also in view of the consequences it would have for the working class and the socialist countries and for all mankind.

"Making light of the policy of preventing thermonuclear war, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping cynically observed, 'For you, no matter how to live just so as to live. Life is everything. As for Marxism-Leninism, socialism and communism, all that can be thrown overboard.'

"Thus the CPC representatives pervert Marxism-Leninism, the nature of socialism and communism by declaring that they are not associated with the struggle for peace, for the delivering of mankind from wars and defended a position that facilitates the breaking out of world thermonuclear war and plays into the hands of the imperialists. It is in this light that we should view the policy of the Chinese leadership at the time of the Caribbean crisis, when it obviously sought to bring about a head-on clash between the two great world nuclear powers. The meeting showed still more distinctly why the CPC leadership reacts so inimically to all Soviet measures for improving relations with the United States; why it opposes all practical steps toward general and complete disarmament and why it so vindictively rejects, falsifies and distorts the agreement for the discontinuance of nuclear tests.

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"While the agreement on the test ban does not relieve us of the need to work for a solution of the many other urgent international problems, it is a big victory for the Leninist cause of peaceful co-existence. It is evident that already now it has deepened the contradictions between the moderate and adventurist sections of the governing camp in the imperialist world as well as between individual imperialist powers. At the same time, it provides a fresh stimulus to the struggle of all the peace-loving forces, and inspires them to still more vigorous actions.

"Yet the Chinese are not ashamed to evaluate this action of the Soviet Government as a 'betrayal of the interests of the Soviet people, the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp, the peace-loving peoples of the whole world.' This is proof that the Chinese are favoring greater tensions in the world. In effect, the adventurist course pursued by the CPC leaders means they are merging with the most reckless and aggressive imperialist groups.

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"On the Question of the Cult of the Personality

"The CPC has made an undisguised defense and effort to legalize the ideology and practice of the cult of the personality which is alien to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The Chinese are the first in the world communist movement to justify this cult of the personality. The CPSU delegation tried to explain that it is incorrect to make Stalinism a composite part of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, but the CPC delegation stated that the conclusions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU were wrong and that the CPC will fight for the vindication of Stalin.

"By equating the mistakes and crimes of the cult of the personality with Marxism-Leninism, the CPC representatives impute to our great teaching, ideas and methods which are alien to it and which basically contradict the very nature of socialist society. The CPSU and all fraternal parties have rejected the pernicious practice of the cult of the personality and this will multiply their power of attraction of Marxist-Leninist ideas. The Chinese see it the other way around; they extoll and advocate the cult of the personality and thus discredit the ideals of socialism, the great Marxist-Leninist teaching and do serious harm to the struggle for communism.

"The CPC delegation sees the cult of the personality as an organic component of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This concept is below criticism. To call Stalin's crimes mere isolated mistakes is false. V. I. Lenin never tolerated violations of legality even during the civil war. He hit out at enemies, never at friends, and always observed the principle of collectivity, all standards of party life.

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"The CPC tries to make this a problem of the personality of Stalin. They are wrong and it has been demonstrated that the matter went much further and that it concerned the ways and methods of socialist construction. (Socialist society should develop in keeping with Leninist standards and broaden and extend democracy).

"The Chinese say that the fight against Stalinism has detracted from the appeal of the socialist ideals. In characterizing the general attitude of the CPC delegation toward the cult of the personality one might say that, on the one hand, they exploited this question in order to attack the CPSU, and, on the other hand, to justify the cult of the personality practices now prevailing in the Chinese Peoples Republic.

"The CPC chose this question to rally factional and opportunist elements against the general line of the world communist movement. The CPSU will fight to prevent the rehabilitation of this ideology and practice. Compromise on such a question of principle is out of the question.

"On the Question of the National Liberation Movement

"The CPC delegation repeated its erroneous theses about Asia, Africa and Latin America being the focal point of all the contradictions of the modern world and the chief storm zone of the world revolution. The CPSU put forward exhaustive criticism showing that the Chinese leaders deny the international working class and the world socialist system their role of leaders of the world revolutionary process. This thesis is at variance with Marxist-Leninist teaching.

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"The CPSU delegation stressed that anti-Leninist conceptions of the segregation and isolation of the national liberation movement from the forces of world socialism and from the revolutionary working-class movement are only liable to cause serious damage to the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world.

"The CPC delegation made monstrous charges against the CPSU and other Marxist-Leninist parties, accusing them of ignoring the national liberation movement and of showing contempt for it. 'Your aim,' Comrade TENG Hsiao-ping said, 'lies in abolishing the national liberation revolution.' The generally known facts that the Chinese hide are that the Soviet Union is giving assistance to those peoples who are fighting colonialists. The CPC stated that the USSR was doing harm to the struggle of the national liberation movement, that it did not help the Algerian people in their struggle, and that it supported the United States in suppressing the national liberation movement of the Congo.

"The CPSU delegation rebuffed this attack. The Soviet triumph of socialism and the Soviet decisive role in defeating the German and Japanese imperialists provided the conditions for a powerful upswing in the national liberation movement. Our delegation cited the fact of our delivery of arms and other specific data on our help to the people of Algeria, Indonesia, Laos, Yemen and other Arab countries. It is the CPC that ignores and minimizes the national liberation movement.

"The CPC advances the concept of the 'exclusive community' of three continents and thus they separate these peoples and spread distrust among socialist countries. The CPC is taking a nationalist stand by prompting distrust of one-time colonial peoples from the working class and socialist

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"In capitalist countries, fomenting racial discord and hampering the spread of socialist ideas.

"The CPC delegates took a stand against Lenin's theory of the possibility of a backward country or countries passing to socialism without going through the capitalist stage, against the Moscow Statement of 1960 thesis about the non-capitalist way of development of the newly freed countries, and ignored the proposition of national democracies. The CPSU delegation showed that by denying this the CPC suggests that these people go through the hell fire of capitalism.

"The CPC perpetrated smears against the Soviet economic assistance to new countries. 'The object of Soviet economic aid to new states is doubtful,' they said. 'Whether the aid rendered amounted to three thousand million rubles or thirty thousand million rubles, it will not effect social reform.' The CPSU delegation showed that the Chinese share a common platform with imperialists when they oppose aid to new states whose main task is economic independence. They hinder the socio-economic progress of the states, while posing as defenders of the liberation movement.

"On the question of the World Communist Movement

"The disruptive position and activity of the CPC leadership inside other fraternal parties is particularly dangerous to the communist movement. They violate the agreed upon unity of the world communist movement. During the meeting, the CPC delegation confirmed that they mean to continue its splitting line. Never since the period of Trotskyism has a disruptive policy been advertised so frankly as the CPC delegation did.

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"The CPC put an arbitrariness on the principles of the equality of parties as an excuse to advance its special platform, thrusting it on all fraternal parties.

"The CPC delegation said the 'common policy' so called is the Moscow 'baton.' The CPSU delegation explained that the so-called baton was the unanimous vote of 81 parties and that the Chinese stated their views and all the other parties also enjoyed this privilege.

"The CPSU delegation firmly repelled the misrepresentation of the actual situation in the world communist movement. In the speech of the CPSU delegation the following was stated:

'Your valuations of fraternal communist parties are arrogant, contemptuous and inclined to bend them to your will. Arbitrarily you exclude whole fraternal parties from the international family of communist parties. We learned with surprise from Comrade TENG Hsiao-ping's speech, for example, that the Communist Party of India is no longer a party to you, but a clique. It is evident from the same speech that you have grievances of some sort against the Communist Parties of Algeria, Iraq and Cuba.'

'We were extremely surprised that you did not join the campaign of protest when communists and democrats throughout the world spoke out wrathfully against the dastardly murders of the splendid leading comrades from the Communist Party of Iraq, and when the communists of Algeria and Tunisia were outlawed.'

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"TENG Hsiao-ping's answer was that an organized group carries on a crusade from all sides against the CPC. 'Forty parties passed resolutions and articles against the CPC and we know where they came from after the Caribbean crisis. We know whose baton it is.' The CPSU charged that the CPC deeply insulted fraternal parties big and small with such utterances.

"The Chinese ignore the specific conditions in each country and want to determine the policies of the various communist parties from Peking. The Chinese delegation again refused to recognize the possibility of some countries passing to socialism by peaceful means. The CPC thesis is this: 'Peaceful means nonrevolutionary.' It is incomprehensible to the Chinese that forms of struggle depend upon the actual situation in a given country. This is a departure from Lenin's well-known proposition that the proletariat must master all forms of struggle--peaceful and non-peaceful, parliamentary and non-parliamentary.

"We regard it as our duty to inform all the fraternal parties that the CPC delegation declared with complete frankness that it had no intention of renouncing its subversion against the unity of the communist parties. Comrade PENG Chen said so in no uncertain terms:

'The leadership of certain fraternal parties using this erroneous line as a weapon and following this example, is pursuing the sectarian policy of striking a blow at and ousting those comrades who uphold Marxism-Leninism, the cause of revolution. It even expels them from the party...There is no reason why any revolutionary, any Marxist-Leninist party, any Marxist-Leninist, should not

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"Maintain contact with them, should not support their stand for truth, should not support them in their determined revolutionary struggles. It is perfectly proper, therefore, that we should support those revolutionary comrades, their revolutionary struggle."

"Thus the CPC delegation openly said that it will continue to back all kinds of anti-party elements and groups and will intensify its splitting activities. This confronts the world communist parties with new serious problems.

"Soviet-Chinese Relations

"The CC, CPSU thought it could discuss at this meeting Soviet-Chinese relations. It prepared specific proposals for removing the existing differences and for developing relations between the two countries and parties in all fields. Unfortunately, the Chinese delegates showed no interest whatsoever in our proposals. The Chinese repeated the accusations which they leveled at the CPSU in 1960. They introduced a number of further charges, particularly blaming the CPSU for the economic difficulties of the Chinese Peoples Republic, for the reduction of Soviet-Chinese commercial relations and even for the flight of starving Chinese peasants to the USSR from the border regions of China. The CPC delegation accused our party of pushing matters to the brink of rupture of Soviet-Chinese relations and even of turning the socialist camp into chaos.

"The CPSU delegation rejected these inventions and gave actual facts. First of all, the CPSU delegation showed that Soviet-Chinese cooperation reached its peak after Stalin's death. Specifically, between 1953 and 1959, the volume of Soviet-Chinese relations almost doubled and that of Soviet

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Representatives of the CPSU and the CPC

"deliveries for Chinese industrial projects increased eightfold. Economic relations between the two countries showed a sharp downward trend only from 1960 on. Contrary to assertions of the Chinese comrades, the reason for this was not that the Soviet side adopted an unfriendly attitude toward socialist China and recalled its specialists. That version of theirs turns everything upside down. By its voluntarist actions in the economic sphere and its policy of the 'big leap,' the Chinese leadership reduced industry to a sore plight, and its policy of setting up people's communes put agriculture in a precarious position. Thereupon the Chinese leadership began to cut down industrial construction and so lost interest in the deliveries of industrial plants from socialist countries, and scientific and technological cooperation with them and, needless to say, in the use of Soviet specialists. Therefore by treating the latter in an unfriendly manner and creating abnormal conditions for their work, it provoked us over a long period to recall them.

"Our delegation cited the following facts: In October, 1960, the government of the Chinese Peoples Republic formally notified the Soviet government of its intention to revise all previous agreements on the construction of industry, establishments and all technological and scientific cooperation. In June, 1961, upon a proposal of the Chinese economic delegation, the Soviet Union's commitments to render technical assistance on the construction of 89 industrial establishments and 35 factories, shops, installations and other units were reduced. In August, 1961, speaking with the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, Comrade CHOU En-lai proposed putting off for two years the importing of complete plants and of materials from the USSR, upon which agreement had been signed a mere two months earlier, and in December, 1961, China's Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade declared

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Information Letter of the CC, CPSU
on the Results of the Meeting of
Representatives of the CPSU and the CPC

"that his government intended to discontinue altogether the import of complete plants from the USSR. At the negotiations held in 1961, Comrade LU Cho-hsin, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Board of the Chinese Peoples Republic, who led the Chinese delegation, gave the following explanation for the decrease in capital construction and in the import of complete plants from the USSR: First, the Chinese Peoples Republic had with Soviet aid laid the foundations for an industry and was therefore in a position to build more plants without outside help; secondly, the government of the Chinese Peoples Republic had decided to concentrate on the more pressing needs of the national economy.

"Pursuing that policy, the Chinese comrades showed no interest in the proposal which Comrade Mikoyan made in a meeting with LIU Shao-shi in November, 1960, for taking up the matter of specialists again. The Soviet government signified its willingness to send any number of Soviet specialists to the Chinese Peoples Republic. Subsequently that offer was repeatedly reaffirmed by the Soviet government and by Comrade Khrushchev in person, but the Chinese comrades limited themselves to admitting a small proportion of the number of specialists they needed.

"Our delegation also called attention to the fact that in recent years the Soviet government proposed to conclude long-term agreements for mutual delivery of goods, coordinating sales and purchases on the capitalist market and the charter of foreign shipping. Early in 1963 the USSR proposed to the Chinese Peoples Republic holding negotiations to specify the volume and range of equipment which the Chinese side would like to obtain from the USSR in 1964 over and above the volume stipulated by previous agreements. There was no response. While curtailing their trade with socialist countries, the Chinese Peoples Republic leadership has lately been expanding trade with capitalist countries.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Information Letter of the CC, CPSU
on the Results of the Meeting of
Representatives of the CPSU and the CPC

"In this last meeting with the CPC delegation, we again offered to step up mutual trade and extending scientific and technological cooperation and other forms of economic cooperation, and other forms of economic relations between the two countries. The CPSU suggested discussing specific measures to develop economic relations over a long period and also an agreement on exchanging commercial information and currency policy on the world market. But the attitude of the CPC delegation showed that the CPC leadership, which has set out to fight the CPSU has no intention of improving Chinese-Soviet relations.

"Conclusions to be Drawn from the First
Meeting of the CPSU-CPC Delegations"

"1. There was a clash of the lines of the two delegations--the line of the world communist movement defined by the Moscow Declaration of 1957 and the Moscow Statement of 1960, and the CPC line that wants to openly revise these policies in a left sectarian spirit and replace it by an adventurist, nationalist, disruptive policy. The CPC is bent on defaming the world fraternal parties.

"2. The CPC delegation came to camouflage and maneuver to make a hypocritical showing of willingness to hold talks but to push their propaganda line against the CPSU and other parties. A comparison with their 1960 statements shows they have pushed much further and in a more undisguised form.

"3. Numerous facts show that the CPC leadership is striving for hegemony in an overt form to achieve leadership of the world communist parties but differing from the line of the world communist movement.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Information Letter of the CC, CPSU
on the Results of the Meeting of
Representatives of the CPSU and the CPC

"4. The CPC refusal to stop open polemics shows they are bent on a disruptive stepped-up campaign. They will use the time between the first and second round of talks for further attacks on the CPSU and other parties. They will back splinter groups and will continue to try to sow ideological confusion and chaos in the ranks of the world communist movement.

"5. The CPC leadership is out to split the communist movement despite their 1960 pledge and will try to divert the communist movement on an adventurist and sectarian path.

"6. This will cause serious damage to the common struggle for peace, against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, to the entire international working-class movement and to the communist and national liberation movement. All sorts of renegades will take up with them.

"7. The left phrases used by the CPC are merely a smoke screen behind which they conceal their special aims and designs. Their desire is to keep up world tensions and sabotage the fight to prevent nuclear war or disarmament. This is shown by their position on India and the Caribbean. They are also fanning racial and national discord. Their false theory of the 'intermediate zone' includes everyone but the United States. Their advocacy of great power adventurism is nationalist in aim.

"8. The result of this policy will be that the CPC will link up with Trotskyism.

"9. We draw the conclusion since they do not back down from their present policy that we must intensify our struggle against left sectarianism, against factionalism, and continue to defend our internationalist Marxist-Leninist line. Defending all fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, we identify ourselves with all parties attacked.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Information Letter of the CC, CPSU
on the Results of the Meeting of
Representatives of the CPSU and the CPC

"10. We will show self restraint in order to exhaust all opportunities to prevent a split in the world communist movement, however slight. Lenin's bequest places the world revolutionary movement above everything else and that is why we have agreed to continue talks with the CPC.

"We hold it necessary to talk frankly to the leadership of your party and that is why this letter is being directed to your party.

"With comradely greetings,

"CC, CPSU"

- 21 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 8/28/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C
 (00:CG)

WANN
Guffey

ReNYairtel 8/6/63, advising that according to
 LESLIE MORRIS, General Secretary of the Canadian CP, the
 Canadian Party would hold a Plenum on September 11th, 12th
 and 13th to which a representative of the CPUSA was invited.

On 8/27/63, there was received at a New York mail
 drop a partly-coded letter from LESLIE MORRIS dated 8/20/63,
 to be transmitted to GUS HALL. The letter reflected that
 the above-mentioned Plenum had been postponed, and would be
 held on November 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th. The letter -
 further reflected that at this Plenum there would be a dis-
 cussion of arrangements to be made for a Canadian CP conven-
 tion to be held "next Easter."

h
lea
for
ga

KRM
 3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46) (CG 5824-S) (RM)
 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
 1-NY 100-80641 (CPUSA - ORGANIZATION) (414)
 1-NY 100-84994 (GUS HALL) (414)
 1-NY 100-51166 (CP OF CANADA) (414)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB: umh
 (10)

EX 104

REC-43 100-428091-3103

12 SEP 29 1963

W. E. WICK

Approved: *[Signature]*

65 SEP 9 1963

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

September 3, 1963

BY LIAISON

Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll
Director
Defense Intelligence Agency
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

In late August, 1963, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised a most sensitive source of this Bureau that KIM Il-sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, recently made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIM proposed that North Korea be crisscrossed with trenches and an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea. KIM even went so far as to specify where these trenches should be located.

The Soviets regard KIM as a madman for proposing such action and are of the opinion that the North Koreans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj
(8)

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Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Sincerely yours, _____

19 SEP 4 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~
Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SEP 5 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 4, 1963

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In August, 1963, V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the following comments concerning the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA).

There has always been a good relationship existing between the CPSU and the CPUSA. The CPSU appreciates the fact that Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, pays attention to international problems and offers his comments. Hall is regarded as a deep thinker and one who takes a militant view

Hall's ideas regarding the sending of people to contact individuals in parties under the influence of the Chinese and regarding splitting actions in such parties are receiving consideration. The CPSU considers Hall's ideas on this subject good; however, before taking any action, the CPSU desires that he correlate such action through the CPSU.

The CPSU is planning to hold in approximately six months an international conference of all communist and workers' parties and desires to receive Hall's opinion relative to this proposed conference.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~."

100-428091

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/3/63 "Solo, IS-C," WGS:kmj.

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WGS:kmj
(9)

55 SEP 5 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-104
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

22 SEP 4 1963

REC'D-READING ROOM

SEP 4 10 06 AM '63

F B I

Date: 8/29/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SOLO
IS-C

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, NY, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Comments by Representative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Regarding the Communist Party of China's Display of a Poster of an American Negro in Peking, China."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/26/63, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~Top Secret~~ since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify this source, thus adversely affecting the national defense interest.

The enclosed memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. in order to further protect the source.

- 3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (Encl. 4) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (Encl. 1) (AMSD) (RM)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41) --

ENCLOSURE
RWH:mfd

(7)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

SEP 10 1963

EX 104
Sent to AG (RM)
46-63
WGS:K45

Per

SEC
100-428091-3106

1 encl destroyed - 9/5/63



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-428091

Washington, D.C.
August 29, 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

Comments by Representative of the
Communist Party of the Soviet Union,
Regarding the Communist Party of China's
Display of a Poster of an American Negro
in Peking, China

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, in late August, 1963, advised as follows:

V. Korianov, Chief Deputy to the Head of the Inter-
national Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the
Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), on August 21, 1963, was heard to comment
as follows:

A report had recently been received that the Communist
Party of China (CPC) has now put on display in a Peking, China,
square, a large poster depicting an American Negro holding a
machine gun in his hand. Appearing as the slogan with this
poster was the following:

"Down with American imperialism - freedom and
equality for the American Negro."

Korianov, when he made the above information available,
noted that this was just one more example of the Chinese effort
to use the racial issue in furtherance of their known position
and was further evidence of the CPC's lack of understanding of
the real situation in the United States in regard to the Negro
question.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
of the United States Department of Justice.
It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 8/29/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

BRANFORD

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies of an informant's statement entitled, "Comments of a Representative of International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, Concerning CPUSA Relations, August, 1963."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN on 8/27/63 by CG 5824-S*.

3 - BUREAU (100-428091) (Enc. 3) (RM)
 1 - CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B) (Enc. 1) (AMSD) (RM)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

RWH:mfd
 (7)

3 ENCLOSURE

REC-49

EX 104

100-428091-3107

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 SEP 9 1963

INITIALS

1 encl. destroyed - 9/1/63

SEP 11 1963

1 encl to 100-7RB
1 encl to 100-7RB

TO AG

[Signature]

Pleno
 Bringer to Sullivan
 9-8-63
 WGS: [unclear]

100-428091-3107
 9-8-63
 WGS: [unclear]

[Signature]

Comments of a Representative of International
Department, Central Committee, Communist Party,
Soviet Union, Concerning CPUSA Relations
August, 1963

On 8/15/63, V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), was heard to make the following comments:

There has always been a good relationship existing between the CPSU and the CPUSA. We are always glad for this and I want to emphasize this and you should be certain that Gus Hall is told that we appreciate the fact that he pays attention to international problems and offers his comments. We consider him a deep thinker and is a person who takes a militant view which we like.

You may also tell Gus that some of his ideas regarding the current struggle, specifically those ideas of sending people to contact individuals in parties under the influence of the Chinese and also regarding splitting actions in such parties are getting consideration. Let him know that these were good ideas and that we are doing something about them. However, before he might consider taking any action on his part, it is requested that it be correlated through the CPSU.

Comrade Hall should also be informed of the possibility of holding, in approximately six months, an international conference of all parties. His opinions regarding the holding of such a conference are solicited.

The CPSU is also interested in knowing the identities of any persons who might be good to utilize in an effort to expose Anna Louise Strong and her pro-Chinese activities. Art

Shields, a good friend of hers, who is in Moscow as "The Worker" correspondent, is now in the process of writing some story which will expose the true face of Strong.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

August 29, 1963

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mail Room
1 - Mr. Shaw

During the period July 5 through July 20, 1963, representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) met in Moscow, Russia, for the purpose of holding confidential discussions concerning the differences existing between those two Parties.

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past recently made available the English translation of a letter entitled "Information Letter of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, on Results of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist Party, Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China" which gives the CPSU's version as to what transpired at this meeting. The letter, which was approved by the Presidium, Central Committee, CPSU, on August 19, 1963, is to be directed to fraternal parties for the purpose of developing the future direction of CPSU policy.

According to the CPSU's letter, the CPC's attitude during the entire conference was one of exacerbating differences, perverting facts and piling up groundless charges, while making no positive proposals whatsoever. The CPC reaffirmed the contention of its leader, MAO Tse-tung, that annihilation of half of mankind can be risked in a nuclear war in spite of the CPSU's declaration that nuclear war is an absolutely unacceptable road to victory for communism. The CPSU rebuffed the CPC's charge that the Soviet Union aims to abolish national liberation revolution by citing delivery of Soviet arms to Algeria, Indonesia, Laos, Yemen and other Arab states. In conclusion, the CPSU charged that the CPC is endeavoring to split the world communist

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmy
(11)

SEP 9 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification
EX-111

22 SEP 5 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

movement by the substitution of adventurous, nationalistic, disruptive policies; that the CPC will link up with Trotskyism; that the CPC will not stop open polemics; and that the CPC is striving for hegemony in the world communist movement.

The English translation of the CPSU's letter which the source provided is enclosed. Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information has been furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5324-S*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and airtel 8/26/63, both captioned "Solo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 30, 1963

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJC*

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Evans
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT: **SOLO**
 INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

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 Mohr _____
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Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA, CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 13 to the Soviet Union on 8/7/63 in order to hold confidential discussions with Soviet officials relative to matters of international interest. Informant returned from this Mission on 8/25/63. By airtel 8/28/63, New York has furnished the following pertinent information.

Soviet Reaction to the Signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

Boris N. Ponomarev, Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU), and V. Korianov, Chief Deputy of Ponomarev, made the following comments to informant concerning the reaction of the CCPSU to the recent signing of the nuclear test ban treaty.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union praised the signing of the treaty as an important step toward the alleviation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the reaction of the Soviet leadership is not joyful. The Soviets are worried whether they can trust the United States. They evinced great surprise as a result of the opposition to the ratification of the treaty during the debate in the United States Senate. This opposition has caused the Soviets to question whether President Kennedy is sincere or merely acting like a politician. The Soviets feel that the debate on the ratification is breaking down all the good will which was built up in order to achieve the signing of the treaty.

Another matter of concern to the Soviets was the jocular behavior of Secretary of State Dean Rusk upon the occasion of the actual signing of the pact in Moscow. Specifically, during his speech Rusk made some reference to coexistence in which he used a dog for comparison. The Soviets were insulted and Soviet Premier Khrushchev was compelled to reply personally by making a statement to the effect, "What's the matter with you? Do you want to live like a dog?" This air of levity by Rusk has added to the Soviet concern about the sincerity of the United States in signing the treaty.

Enc. *Rec'd*

100-428091

65 SEP 9 1963

WGS:kmj (7)

8-30-63

EX-110

REC-49

22 SEP 5 1963

100-428091-3109

5 - *[Signature]*

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

In light of these worries, the Soviet leaders have begun to wonder whether they made a mistake by signing the treaty. They are also concerned that the Communist Party of China will be able to effectively attack them for signing the treaty, noting that the Chinese are currently charging them with selling out the German Democratic Republic.

OBSERVATION:

The reaction of the Soviets to the nuclear test ban treaty is extremely significant in view of the current debate on this matter and it is believed we should bring this information to the attention of top United States Government officials.

ACTION:

That the attached letters classified "~~Top Secret~~" to protect the identity of our source be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

W.C. [unclear] W.C.S.
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963

BY LIAISON

Aug 30 4 29 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable John A. McCone
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. McCone:

During August, 1963, various reactions and opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU) to the recent signing of the nuclear test ban treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union were expressed to most sensitive sources of this Bureau by Boris N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the CCPSU and Head of the International Department, CCPSU, and V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy of Ponomarev. The essence of these reactions and opinions is set forth below.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union leadership praised the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty as an important step toward alleviation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the reaction of the Soviet leadership is not joyful. The reason for this is that the Soviets are worried as to whether they can trust the United States. The Soviets evinced great surprise as a result of the opposition to the treaty during the ratification debate in the United States Senate. In view of this opposition, the Soviets question whether President Kennedy is sincere or whether he is merely acting like a politician. In the Soviet view, the debate on the ratification is breaking down all the good will which was built up in order to achieve the signing of the treaty.

Another matter of concern to the Soviets in regard to the treaty was the behavior of United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk upon the occasion of the actual signing of

100-428091-3610

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj

(7)

65 SEP 9 1963

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

22 SEP 5 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable John A. McCone

the pact in Moscow, Russia. In the Soviets' opinion, Mr. Rusk was almost jocular and they wondered why he should engage in levity at such a time. Specifically, during his speech Mr. Rusk made some reference relating to coexistence in which he used a dog for comparison. The Soviets were insulted and Soviet Premier Khrushchev was compelled to personally take exception to Mr. Rusk's remark. This air of levity by Mr. Rusk has added to the Soviet concern about the sincerity of the United States in signing the treaty.

In light of these worries, Soviet leaders have begun to have second thoughts as to whether they made a mistake by signing the treaty. They are also concerned as to whether the Communist Party of China will be able to effectively attack them for it, noting that they are currently being attacked by the Chinese who charge them with selling out the German Democratic Republic.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

dfm

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

August 30, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable John A. McCone
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. McCone:

Eoris N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU) and Head of the International Department of the CCPSU, recently made the following personal comments to most sensitive sources of this Bureau concerning plans for calling an international conference of communist and workers' parties.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is currently making preparations for an international conference of communist and workers' parties which may possibly be called in approximately six months. The purpose of such a conference is to see what can be done to resolve the current ideological differences involving the CPSU and the Communist Party of China (CPC). In Ponomarev's opinion, the CPC, which he described as "those mad men," will be present. If such a conference takes place, it will undoubtedly be held at Peking, China, as the Chinese obviously would not desire to appear for a second round of talks in Moscow, Russia.

V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to Eoris N. Ponomarev, commented to the above-mentioned sensitive sources that although the CPSU is prepared to hold such a conference sooner, the delay is being occasioned by leaders of the CPC who are "dragging their feet" because they apparently feel nothing is to be gained in the holding of such a conference.

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj

65 SEP 3 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1

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EX-117 22 SEP 5 1963

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable John A. McCone

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and New York airtels (2) 8/27/63, all captioned "Solo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Shaw

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

September 4, 1963

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

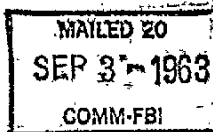
PAB

The Bureau has noted that several letterhead memoranda prepared by personnel of your office in captioned matter describe CG 5824-S* as having furnished reliable information in the past and in a position to know. In the future, it is desired that CG 5824-S* be described only as having furnished reliable information in the past.

EX 104

REC-138

100-428091-3112



19 SEP 4 1963

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~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

August 30, 1963

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

6 solo

Doris N. Ponomarev, Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU) and Head of the International Department of the CCPSU, recently made the following personal comments to most sensitive sources of this Bureau concerning plans for calling an international conference of communist and workers' parties.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is currently making preparations for an international conference of communist and workers' parties which may possibly be called in approximately six months. The purpose of such a conference is to see what can be done to resolve the current ideological differences involving the CPSU and the Communist Party of China (CPC). In Ponomarev's opinion, the CPC, which he described as "those mad men," will be present. If such a conference takes place, it will undoubtedly be held at Peking, China, as the Chinese obviously would not desire to appear for a second round of talks in Moscow, Russia.

V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, commented to the above-mentioned sensitive sources that although the CPSU is prepared to hold such a conference sooner, the delay is being occasioned by leaders of the CPC who are "dragging their feet" because they apparently feel nothing is to be gained in the holding of such a conference.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information has been furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

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100-423091

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

SEE NOTE, PAGE TWO

WGS:kmg

65 SEP 9 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
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SENT DIRECTOR
8-30-63

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See New York teletype 8/26/63 and New York airtels (2) 8/27/63, all captioned "Solo, IS-C." Dissemination being made to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~ ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

September 3, 1963

BY LIAISON

Solo

16
18
Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20501

rec. 9/4/63
WPM

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

In late August, 1963, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised a most sensitive source of this Bureau that KIM Il-sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, recently made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIM proposed that North Korea be crisscrossed with trenches and an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea. KIM even went so far as to specify where these trenches should be located.

The Soviets regard KIM as a madman for proposing such action and are of the opinion that the North Koreans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China. *Ch*

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Rel Br
100-428091

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO. REC-49

100-428091-311

WGS:kmj

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

September 3, 1963

BY LIAISON

Rec 9/4/63
Liam

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

0 Solo

Dear Mr. Rusk:

In late August, 1963, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised a most sensitive source of this Bureau that KIM Il-sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, recently made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIM proposed that North Korea be crisscrossed with trenches and an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea. KIM even went so far as to specify where these trenches should be located.

The Soviets regard KIM as a madman for proposing such action and are of the opinion that the North Koreans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

REC-49

100-428091-3115

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

19 SEP 6 1963

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SEP 9 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63. captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 5, 1963

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

0 Solo

During August, 1963, representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made the following comments to most sensitive sources of this Bureau concerning incidents on the border between the Soviet Union and Communist China.

During the past several years there have been numerous border incidents of one type or another. The most serious of these incidents occurred on the border between the Soviet Union and one of the provinces of China which is heavily populated by Chinese Moslems. On that occasion 60,000 Chinese peasants came across the border into the Soviet Union. These peasants were starving and came across the border in an effort to obtain food. When this occurred, the Chinese Government demanded that the Soviet Union drive these peasants back into China and even went so far as to urge the Soviets to use machine guns for this purpose. The Soviets refused to take such drastic action and informed the Chinese that if they wanted these peasants back in China they would have to come to the Soviet Union and take them back themselves.

The main concern of the Soviets arises from their fear that in the future substantially larger numbers of Chinese could cross the border into the Soviet Union. The Soviets mentioned the possibility that as many as 6,000,000 or even 60,000,000 Chinese might violate the border. Since there are more Asians than there are Europeans, the possibility of future incursions by millions of Chinese is of great concern to the Soviets, who are well aware of the historical references to the invasions by millions of Asians under Genghis Khan.

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SEE NOTE, PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj

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1963

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REC-49

100-428091-3116

22 SEP 6 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information has been furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/4/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:knj.

~~TOP SECRET~~

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 5, 1963

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Shaw

In August, 1963, V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the following comments to a most sensitive source of this Bureau concerning Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

When Castro made his recent visit to the Soviet Union in May, 1963, much of his time was spent in personal conversation with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. The discussions were utilized by Khrushchev to convince Castro that if he wanted to see Cuba used as an example for other Latin-American countries he must build a solid economy so that the glory of the Cuban revolution will not wear off. It was very helpful to have had in the Soviet Union at the time such Communist Party (CP) leaders as Luiz Carlos Prestes of Brazil, Victorio Codovilla of Argentina and Rodney Arismendi of Uruguay, all of whom conferred with Castro.

While Castro is not yet completely under the Soviets' influence, he no longer talks the Chinese communist line. The displeasure of the Chinese has been evidenced by the fact that they have not mentioned Castro by name since his visit to the Soviet Union.

The CPSU was pleased with Castro's speech on the anniversary of the 26th of July Movement when he said that every country cannot have nor is it prepared to carry out armed revolt as had occurred in Cuba. This is an indication that Castro is no longer as naive as he was a few months ago when he was urging Latin Americans to take their guns and go to the mountains.

The Soviets would like to see Party representatives from Latin America and the United States who hold the correct Marxist-Leninist theoretical line visit Castro in an effort

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SEP 5 - 1963

EX 104

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

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~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

to act as a steadying influence on his Latin-American temperament. This is important in order to keep Castro from falling under the influence of people like Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Cuban Minister of Industries. The Soviets feel that they cannot personally tell Castro what or what not to do and would like representatives from other fraternal Parties to exert the necessary influence on Castro.

Guevara, while a member of the CP in Argentina, was among those who strongly advocated armed uprisings everywhere. When his views became known, Guevara was talked to by the Argentine CP leaders, who told him that such views were anarchistic. As a result, Guevara told the leaders that if that was their feeling on the matter, he would go into voluntary exile. It is for this reason that the Soviets do not want Castro to come under the influence of Guevara.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information has been furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

I - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/4/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kaj.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

September 3, 1963

BY LIAISON

05010

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20501

Rec 9/4/63
Lipson

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

During August, 1963, a discussion was held in Moscow, Russia, between officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet officials expressed the following comments concerning this matter.

The Soviet leaders believe that while the nuclear test ban treaty is a first step forward, the next step is the need for some kind of nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. They realize that efforts toward that end will probably depend upon President Kennedy and the election campaign in the United States. During the recent discussions on this subject in Moscow attended by United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk and the British Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Home, the Soviets observed that the British and the United States officials were not in agreement on this matter. Lord Home told the Soviets in confidence that the idea of a multination nuclear force being proposed by the United States does not represent the viewpoint of Great Britain and the British had no part in the origination of this plan.

The Soviet leadership, in discussing a nonaggression pact with the United States, expressed great concern about West Germany, which the Soviets regard as their "first enemy." The Soviets believe that the West Germans will utilize the Sino-Soviet dispute in trying to influence the United States not to agree to a nonaggression pact.

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj
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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

Relative to the current picture regarding plans for a separate peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet officials commented that there is little possibility of such a treaty at the present time.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:knj.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

September 3, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable John A. McCone
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Dear Mr. McCone:

During August, 1963, a discussion was held in Moscow, Russia, between officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet officials expressed the following comments concerning this matter.

The Soviet leaders believe that while the nuclear test ban treaty is a first step forward, the next step is the need for some kind of nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. They realize that efforts toward that end will probably depend upon President Kennedy and the election campaign in the United States. During the recent discussions on this subject in Moscow attended by United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk and the British Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Home, the Soviets observed that the British and the United States officials were not in agreement on this matter. Lord Home told the Soviets in confidence that the idea of a multination nuclear force being proposed by the United States does not represent the viewpoint of Great Britain and the British had no part in the origination of this plan.

The Soviet leadership, in discussing a nonaggression pact with the United States, expressed great concern about West Germany, which the Soviets regard as their "first enemy." The Soviets believe that the West Germans will utilize the Sino-Soviet dispute in trying to influence the United States not to agree to a nonaggression pact.

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Honorable John A. McCone

Relative to the current picture regarding plans for a separate peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet officials commented that there is little possibility of such a treaty at the present time.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kaj.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

September 3, 1963.

BY LIAISON

Honorable John A. McCone
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. McCone:

In late August, 1963, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised a most sensitive source of this Bureau that KIM Il-sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, recently made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIM proposed that North Korea be crisscrossed with trenches and an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea. KIM even went so far as to specify where those trenches should be located.

The Soviets regard KIM as a madman for proposing such action and are of the opinion that the North Koreans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "Top Secret." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj

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65 SEP 5 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX 104

REC-49

100-428091-3120

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downgrading and
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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable John A. McCone

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

- 2 -

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~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 6, 1963

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following information, supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past, is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

An official of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) recently advised the Communist Party, USA, that the Communist Party of China (CPC) has put on display in a Peking, China, square, a large poster depicting an American Negro holding a machine gun in his hand. Appearing as the slogan with this poster was the notation: "Down with American imperialism - freedom and equality for the American Negro."

The above-mentioned CPSU official remarked that this was evidence of the CPC's lack of understanding of the real situation in the United States in regard to the Negro question and an example of the CPC's effort to use the racial issue to gain support of its position in the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source
this communication has been classified "~~Top Secret~~."

100-420091

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in an exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. Information in letter extracted from New York airtel 8/29/63, "Solo. IS-C."

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~~TOP SECRET~~

September 3, 1963

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Rusk:

During August, 1963, a discussion was held in Moscow, Russia, between officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet officials expressed the following comments concerning this matter.

The Soviet leaders believe that while the nuclear test ban treaty is a first step forward, the next step is the need for some kind of nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States. They realize that efforts toward that end will probably depend upon President Kennedy and the election campaign in the United States. During the recent discussions on this subject in Moscow attended by you and the British Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Home, the Soviets observed that the British and the United States officials were not in agreement on this matter. Lord Home told the Soviets in confidence that the idea of a multinational nuclear force being proposed by the United States does not represent the viewpoint of Great Britain and the British had no part in the origination of this plan.

The Soviet leadership, in discussing a nonaggression pact with the United States, expressed great concern about West Germany, which the Soviets regard as their "first enemy." The Soviets believe that the West Germans will utilize the Sino-Soviet dispute in trying to influence the United States not to agree to a nonaggression pact.

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64 SEP 18 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

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(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

Relative to the current picture regarding plans for a separate peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet officials commented that there is little possibility of such a treaty at the present time.

Because of the extremely sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation.

See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 8/30/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mail Room
1 - Mr. Shaw

(IS) 100-428091

Date: September 5, 1963
To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: ~~SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS~~

During the period July 5 through July 20, 1963, representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) met in Moscow, Russia, for the purpose of holding confidential discussions concerning the differences existing between those two parties.

Enclosed for your information are four memoranda which relate to the above-mentioned meeting. This material includes:

1. Memorandum dated August 27, 1963, captioned "Speech by H. A. Suslov, a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, July 10, 1963, during Meeting of Representatives of Communist Party, Soviet Union, and the Communist Party of China, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963."

2. Memorandum dated August 27, 1963, captioned "Speech by TENG Hsiao-ping, General Secretary, Communist Party of China, on 7/8/63, during Meeting of Representatives of CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963."

3. Memorandum dated August 27, 1963, captioned "Speech by TENG Hsiao-ping, General Secretary, Communist Party of China, on 7/12/63, during a Meeting of Representatives of the CPSU and the CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963."

4. Memorandum dated August 27, 1963, captioned "Discussions between Representatives of the CPSU and the CPC concerning Adjournment and Communique at CPSU-CPC Meeting, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963."

WGS/eeb/jmc (7)

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

The information in these memoranda was obtained by this Bureau from confidential sources who have furnished reliable information in the past. Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, this communication and its enclosures are classified "~~Top Secret~~."

Enclosures - 4

1 - Director (Enclosures - 4)
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE:

Enclosures were furnished Bureau by New York airtels dated 8/27/63 and 8/28/63 captioned "Solo, IS-C." Source is CG 5824-S*, who received this information directly from Soviet officials during a Solo mission, 8/7/63-8/25/63. Letter refers to "sources" and letterhead memoranda dated at Washington, D. C., to provide added security to informant.

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

The Attorney General

September 6, 1963

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In August, 1963, Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassador-designate to the United States from Czechoslovakia, made the following comments to a most sensitive source of this Bureau concerning Czechoslovak interests in the United States.

The Czechoslovakian Government desires to win the good will of Czech citizens in the United States, as well as those of Czech or Slovak origin who reside in the United States. As a result, the Czech Government is going to increase its drive in the United States for tourism to Czechoslovakia. In this regard, the Czech Government will increase its assistance to travel agencies in the United States and may establish some travel agency of its own in the United States.

The main emphasis of Czech interest in the United States in the future will be how to utilize some particular group for improvement in relations, as well as to obtain some political easement of relations. One of the vehicles by which relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia may be improved, in the judgment of Duda and the Czech Government, would be an exchange of labor delegations. Trade unions in Czechoslovakia are not working well and are not receiving the leadership which they received at one time. In view of this, the Czech Government would like to see Czech trade unions take up relations with some United States trade unions and try to get the United States trade-union delegations invited to Czechoslovakia. It would be very desirable from the Czech viewpoint if some of the labor leaders included in the United States delegations would be of Czech descent. The Czechs are most anxious to arrive at some manner of improving trade relations with the United States.

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj

SEP 10 1963

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declassification

EX-108
REC-43

100-423091-3124
19 SEP 9 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." This information has been furnished to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/5/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WG3:kaj.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 8/31/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Meeting of Communist Party, USA Representative with Ladislav Kutzman, a Member of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Prague, Czechoslovakia, August 22, 1963."

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/28/63 to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE.

- 1- encl 80318
ENCLOSURE
- ③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
 - 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
 - 1-Chicago

WAB:MDW
(5)

REC-32

100-428091-3125
22 SEP 9 1963

Approved: MJ/105
65 SEP 12 1963 Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**MEETING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA REPRESENTATIVE
WITH LADISLAV KOTZMAN, A MEMBER OF THE INTERNA-
TIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST
PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
AUGUST 22, 1963**

On August 22, 1963, a meeting was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, between a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and Ladislav Kotzman, a member of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ). The following matters were discussed:

The CP, USA representative requested information as to the status of the Czech inquiry into the matter of financial payments owed by the Czechs for advertisements which appeared in two United States Czech language newspapers, "Nova Doba" and "Ludove Noviny," concerning which previous inquiries had been made by the CP, USA. Kotzman stated that he had made inquiries and this was the situation. There is an organization in Czechoslovakia called RAPID (phonetic) which is the advertising department or agency for the Czech Government and which is really responsible for contracts with all publications in the United States including the above two newspapers. According to RAPID, each quarter each of these newspapers got \$900. At the beginning of August, 1963, \$2,000 was sent to these two newspapers. At the beginning of 1963 they received \$1,000.

In addition to the above payments to these two newspapers, there is a society in the United States made up of Czech countrymen and they received some goods, mainly peasant articles, valued at 4,000 Czech koruny. In August, 1963, they again received goods valued at 2,700 Czech koruny. Additionally, they received 100 pieces of published material valued at 650 Czech koruny. (The source was unable to state whether Kotzman, in valuing these materials, was referring to the domestic rate of exchange of 7 koruny to the dollar or the tourist rate of exchange of 14 koruny to the dollar.)

Kotzman wished to emphasize that these groups are deceiving the CP, USA if they indicate they are not receiving money because the fact is that the Czechs have been furnishing the money to them. Kotzman stated that he wished to emphasize

that the Czech Government institution RAPID is living up to its contract.

A discussion ensued concerning the manner in which Czech-U.S. relations could be improved and the manner in which Czechoslovakia can win the goodwill of the people of the United States, particularly those of Czech and Slovak origin. It was noted that the Czech establishments in the United States have various gatherings such as celebrations of the anniversary of the present Czech Government and receptions for various Czechs coming to the United States. There has been some problem in the past because of the fact that the Czechs publicize the names of those invited to these gatherings. It was agreed that in the future the matter of who shall be invited to such gatherings will be cleared beforehand with Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA. An effort will be made to obtain from Gus Hall a list of those persons of Czech background who should receive invitations to such affairs. In the event no such list is obtained, then the Czechs will send the invitations to Gus Hall and request him to issue the invitations. According to the CP, USA representative, Hall states that it is imperative that he see the list of Party people being invited to such gatherings beforehand. Of course, the above applies to Party people only and it is naturally expected that the Czechs can invite some non-Party people without prior consultation with Gus Hall. The reason for the above agreement is that sometimes the Czechs will think that some people whom they invite are left sympathizers merely because they make use of left phrases but in reality they may be pro-Chinese in their sentiments rather than pro-Czechoslovak and pro-Soviet.

The CP, USA representative advised Kotzman that the CP, USA does not anticipate that they will be sending many Party people to Czechoslovakia but if the CP, USA has some problem arise then Isadore Wofsy will be sent to one of the Czech diplomatic establishments to establish initial contact. He will be sent in the name of Gus Hall or this CP, USA representative. The Czechs agreed that this was a satisfactory arrangement.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPETO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: August 30, 1963

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

Pursuant to the instructions of the Communist Party, USA, CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 13 to the Soviet Union on 8/7/63 in order to hold confidential discussions with Soviet officials relative to matters of international interest. Informant returned from this mission on 8/25/63. By airtel 8/28/63, New York has furnished the following pertinent information.

Possibility of a Nonaggression Pact Between the Soviet Union and the United States:

Officials of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made the following comments to informant concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet leaders believe that the nuclear test ban treaty is a first step forward and the next step is the need for some kind of nonaggression pact between the United States and the Soviet Union. They realize that efforts toward that end will probably depend upon President Kennedy and the election campaign in the United States. The Soviets have observed that the British and the United States officials are not in agreement in this matter. The British Foreign Secretary told the Soviets in confidence that the idea of a multi-nation nuclear force being proposed by the United States does not represent the viewpoint of Great Britain.

The Soviets expressed great concern about West Germany, which they regard as their "first enemy." The Soviets believe that the West Germans will utilize the Sino-Soviet dispute in trying to influence the United States not to agree to a nonaggression pact. Relative to plans for a separate peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet officials indicated there is little possibility of such a treaty at the present time.

Enc. *see 24-3-65*

100-428091

WGS:kmj

(7)

65 SEP 12 1963

REC-32 100-428091-3/26
EX-104 30 22 SEP 1963

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

OBSERVATION:

It is believed that this information will be of assistance to top United States Government officials in formulating policy-making decisions concerning the possibility of a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union.

ACTION:

That the attached letters, classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ to protect our source, be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: August 30, 1963

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont *V*
 1 - Mr. Evans *V*
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Wannall
 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. Shaw

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Pursuant to the instructions of the Communist Party, USA, CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 13 to the Soviet Union on 8/7/63 in order to hold confidential discussions with Soviet officials relative to matters of international interest. Informant returned from this Mission on 8/25/63. By airtel 8/28/63, New York has furnished the following pertinent information.

Secret Speech by Premier of North Korea to North Korean Military Cadre

An official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, advised CG 5824-S* that KIM Il-sung, Premier of the Republic of North Korea, recently made a secret speech to the military cadre of North Korea. During this speech, KIM proposed that an attack be launched to reconquer all of Korea and even went so far as to specify where trenches should be located in connection with this planned attack.

The Soviets are of the opinion that the North Koreans are being prodded in this endeavor by the Communist Party of China. The Soviets regard KIM as a "madman" for proposing such action.

OBSERVATION:

KIM's speech advocating that an attack be launched by North Korea to reconquer all of Korea should be of vital interest to top United States Government officials.

ACTION:

That the attached letters, classified "~~Top Secret~~" to protect our source, be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Director of Defense Intelligence Agency, Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Enc. *sent 9-3-63*

100-428091

FIVE WGS:kmj

65 SEP 10 1963

EX 104

22 SEP 9 1963

DIRECT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPETO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: September 3, 1963

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

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Pursuant to the instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 13 to the Soviet Union on 8/7/63 in order to hold confidential discussions with Soviet officials relative to matters of international interest. Informant returned from this Mission on 8/25/63. By airtel 8/29/63, New York has furnished the following pertinent information.

Comments of a Soviet Official Concerning Relations with CPUSA

V. Korianov, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), advised CG 5824-S* that there has always been a good relationship existing between the CPSU and the CPUSA and the CPSU is appreciative of the fact that Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, takes a militant view toward international problems.

Hall's ideas concerning the sending of people to contact individuals in parties under the influence of the Chinese are receiving consideration by the CPSU. However, the CPSU desires that Hall, before taking any action, correlate such action with the CPSU.

The CPSU has solicited Hall's opinion relative to the holding of an international conference of all communist and workers' parties within the next six months.

OBSERVATION:

It is believed that the CPSU's comments concerning Gus Hall and the CPUSA would be of interest to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General in portraying the close relationship that exists between the CPSU and the CPUSA.

ACTION:

That the attached letter, classified "~~Top Secret~~" to protect our source, be sent to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General.

Enc. *sent*

100-428091

WGS:kmj

67 (6)

FJB

REC-323

EX 104

22 SEP 9 1963

100-428091-3128

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

September 5, 1963

BY LIAISON

o solo

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20501

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SEP 5 11 11 AM '63

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

During August, 1963, representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made the following comments to most sensitive sources of this Bureau concerning incidents on the border between the Soviet Union and Communist China.

During the past several years there have been numerous border incidents of one type or another. The most serious of these incidents occurred on the border between the Soviet Union and one of the provinces of China which is heavily populated by Chinese Moslems. On that occasion 60,000 Chinese peasants came across the border into the Soviet Union. These peasants were starving and came across the border in an effort to obtain food. When this occurred, the Chinese Government demanded that the Soviet Union drive these peasants back into China and even went so far as to urge the Soviets to use machine guns for this purpose. The Soviets refused to take such drastic action and informed the Chinese that if they wanted these peasants back in China they would have to come to the Soviet Union and take them back themselves.

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The main concern of the Soviets arises from their fear that in the future substantially larger numbers of Chinese could cross the border into the Soviet Union. The Soviets mentioned the possibility that as many as 6,000,000

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj

SEP 8 1963

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Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

or even 60,000,000 Chinese might violate the border. Since there are more Asians than there are Europeans, the possibility of future incursions by millions of Chinese is of great concern to the Soviets, who are well aware of the historical references to the invasions by millions of Asians under Genghis Khan.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Daugardner to Sullivan 9/4/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:knf.

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

September 5, 1963

BY LIAISON

050/0

SEP 5 11 12 AM '63
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FBI

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20501

see 9/4/63
WFM

Dear Mr. O'Donnell:

In August, 1963, V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the following comments to a most sensitive source of this Bureau concerning Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

When Castro made his recent visit to the Soviet Union in May, 1963, much of his time was spent in personal conversation with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. The discussions were utilized by Khrushchev to convince Castro that if he wanted to see Cuba used as an example for other Latin-American countries he must build a solid economy so that the glory of the Cuban revolution will not wear off. It was very helpful to have had in the Soviet Union at the time such Communist Party (CP) leaders as Luiz Carlos Prestes of Brazil, Victorio Codovilla of Argentina and Rodney Arismendi of Uruguay, all of whom conferred with Castro.

While Castro is not yet completely under the Soviets' influence, he no longer talks the Chinese communist line. The displeasure of the Chinese has been evidenced by the fact that they have not mentioned Castro's name since his visit to the Soviet Union.

The CPSU was pleased with Castro's speech on the anniversary of the 26th of July Movement when he said that every country cannot have nor is it prepared to carry out armed revolt as had occurred in Cuba. This is an indication

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Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

that Castro is no longer as naive as he was a few months ago when he was urging Latin Americans to take their guns and go to the mountains.

The Soviets would like to see Party representatives from Latin America and the United States who hold the correct Marxist-Leninist theoretical line visit Castro in an effort to act as a steadying influence on his Latin-American temperament. This is important in order to keep Castro from falling under the influence of people like Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Cuban Minister of Industries. The Soviets feel that they cannot personally tell Castro what or what not to do and would like representatives from other fraternal Parties to exert the necessary influence on Castro.

Guevara, while a member of the CP in Argentina, was among those who strongly advocated armed uprisings everywhere. When his views became known, Guevara was talked to by the Argentine CP leaders, who told him that such views were anarchistic. As a result, Guevara told the leaders that if that was their feeling on the matter, he would go into voluntary exile. It is for this reason that the Soviets do not want Castro to come under the influence of Guevara.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~," Secretary of State Dean Rusk and interested agencies have been advised.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/4/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," UGS:kaj.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

September 5, 1963

BY LIAISON

SEP 5 11 11 AM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
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F B I

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Rusk:

During August, 1963, representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made the following comments to most sensitive sources of this Bureau concerning incidents on the border between the Soviet Union and Communist China.

During the past several years there have been numerous border incidents of one type or another. The most serious of these incidents occurred on the border between the Soviet Union and one of the provinces of China which is heavily populated by Chinese Moslems. On that occasion 60,000 Chinese peasants came across the border into the Soviet Union. These peasants were starving and came across the border in an effort to obtain food. When this occurred, the Chinese Government demanded that the Soviet Union drive these peasants back into China and even went so far as to urge the Soviets to use machine guns for this purpose. The Soviets refused to take such drastic action and informed the Chinese that if they wanted these peasants back in China they would have to come to the Soviet Union and take them back themselves.

The main concern of the Soviets arises from their fear that in the future substantially larger numbers of Chinese could cross the border into the Soviet Union. The Soviets mentioned the possibility that as many as 6,000,000

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

or even 60,000,000 Chinese might violate the border. Since there are more Asians than there are Europeans, the possibility of future incursions by millions of Chinese is of great concern to the Soviets, who are well aware of the historical references to the invasions by millions of Asians under Genghis Khan.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/4/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kuj.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

September 5, 1963

BY LIAISON

SEP 5 11 12 AM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Rusk:

In August, 1963, V. Korianov, the Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), made the following comments to a most sensitive source of this Bureau concerning Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

When Castro made his recent visit to the Soviet Union in May, 1963, much of his time was spent in personal conversation with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. The discussions were utilized by Khrushchev to convince Castro that if he wanted to see Cuba used as an example for other Latin-American countries he must build a solid economy so that the glory of the Cuban revolution will not wear off. It was very helpful to have had in the Soviet Union at the time such Communist Party (CP) leaders as Luiz Carlos Prestes of Brazil, Victorio Codevilla of Argentina and Rodney Arismendi of Uruguay, all of whom conferred with Castro.

While Castro is not yet completely under the Soviets' influence, he no longer talks the Chinese communist line. The displeasure of the Chinese has been evidenced by the fact that they have not mentioned Castro by name since his visit to the Soviet Union.

The CPSU was pleased with Castro's speech on the anniversary of the 26th of July Movement when he said that every country cannot have nor is it prepared to carry out armed revolt as had occurred in Cuba. This is an indication

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100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj

(8)

SEP 10 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-32

~~TOP SECRET~~

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declassification

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

that Castro is no longer as naive as he was a few months ago when he was urging Latin Americans to take their guns and go to the mountains.

The Soviets would like to see Party representatives from Latin America and the United States who hold the correct Marxist-Leninist theoretical line visit Castro in an effort to act as a steadying influence on his Latin-American temperament. This is important in order to keep Castro from falling under the influence of people like Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Cuban Minister of Industries. The Soviets feel that they cannot personally tell Castro what or what not to do and would like representatives from other fraternal Parties to exert the necessary influence on Castro.

Guevara, while a member of the CP in Argentina, was among those who strongly advocated armed uprisings everywhere. When his views became known, Guevara was talked to by the Argentine CP leaders, who told him that such views were anarchistic. As a result, Guevara told the leaders that if that was their feeling on the matter, he would go into voluntary exile. It is for this reason that the Soviets do not want Castro to come under the influence of Guevara.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication is being classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/4/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Shaw

Legal Attache, London

September 6, 1963

Director, FBI (100-428091)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet 1/17/63 enclosing copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Harry Carlisle" which related to Carlisle's concern about returning to Great Britain.

There are enclosed three copies of a letterhead memorandum classified "~~Secret~~" and captioned "Harry Carlisle" which relates to his current activities.

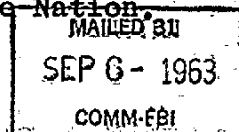
You may furnish a copy of the enclosed memorandum to your source in

b7D

Enclosures (3)

NOTE:

Carlisle was ordered deported because of his communist activities. Legat has received pertinent information concerning him in the past. Information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/29/63. See Chicago airtel 8/31/63 "Solo, Internal Security - C," which discloses that CG 5824-S* secured information regarding Carlisle from conversation with Henry Winston, CPUSA functionary, in Moscow, Russia, during the period 8/13-21/63. Memorandum has been classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in serious damage to the Nation.



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EX-102

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~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Shaw

September 6, 1963

HARRY CARLISLE

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past has supplied the following data regarding Harry Carlisle who was deported from the United States during the Summer of 1962.

When Carlisle was deported from the United States, he was to return to Great Britain, the country of his origin. However, prior to going to Great Britain, Carlisle visited the Soviet Union as a guest of a writers' organization. While in the Soviet Union, Carlisle advised an official of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) that although he is a British subject and legally entitled to return to Great Britain, he faced the danger of being arrested on a charge of desertion from the British armed services which occurred in the early 1920's. The CPSU requested the Communist Party (CP) of Great Britain to check into this matter and ascertain the present extent of the danger of prosecution which Carlisle might face in Great Britain on the desertion charge. John Gollan, General Secretary, CP of Great Britain, checked into this matter and advised the CPSU that on the basis of the investigation conducted by the CP of Great Britain, Carlisle would not be prosecuted on the desertion charge. Carlisle, upon being informed of this information, indicated he was still reluctant to return to Great Britain. He succeeded in receiving an invitation to visit the German Democratic Republic, where he became ill and was able to forestall his return to Great Britain. He subsequently accepted invitations to visit Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

While in Hungary, [redacted] J. Peters, a former official of the CP, USA, and presently head of a Hungarian Government printing agency, made contact with Carlisle. In view of Carlisle's background as a writer, she offered him and he accepted a two-year contract to stay in Hungary and perform tasks as a writer. In line with this now contract which Carlisle signed, he will remain in Hungary for at least two years, with perhaps occasional trips being made to London, England, and Paris, France.

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1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
Original and two to London by letter 9/6/63
WGS:kmj

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

42-5071-3133

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

September 6, 1963

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Rusk:

In August, 1963, Dr. Karel Duda, Ambassador-designate to the United States from Czechoslovakia, made the following comments to a most sensitive source of this Bureau concerning Czechoslovak interests in the United States.

The Czechoslovakian Government desires to win the good will of Czech citizens in the United States, as well as those of Czech or Slovak origin who reside in the United States. As a result, the Czech Government is going to increase its drive in the United States for tourism to Czechoslovakia. In this regard, the Czech Government will increase its assistance to travel agencies in the United States and may establish some travel agency of its own in the United States.

The main emphasis of Czech interest in the United States in the future will be how to utilize some particular group for improvement in relations, as well as to obtain some political easement of relations. One of the vehicles by which relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia may be improved, in the judgment of Duda and the Czech Government, would be an exchange of labor delegations. Trade unions in Czechoslovakia are not working well and are not receiving the leadership which they received at one time. In view of this, the Czech Government would like to see Czech trade unions take up relations

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100-428091

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

WGS:kmj

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EX-133
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~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

with some United States trade unions and try to get the United States trade-union delegations invited to Czechoslovakia. It would be very desirable from the Czech viewpoint if some of the labor leaders included in the United States delegations would be of Czech descent. The Czechs are most anxious to arrive at some manner of improving trade relations with the United States.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, this communication has been classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/5/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," WGS:kmj.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 4, 1963

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Evans
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Wannall
 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT: **SOLO**
 INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

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Pursuant to the instructions of the Communist Party, USA, CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 13 to the Soviet Union on 8/7/63 in order to hold confidential discussions with Soviet officials relative to matters of international interest. Informant returned from this Mission on 8/25/63. By airtel 8/31/63, Chicago has furnished the following pertinent information.

Comments of a Soviet Official Concerning Cuban Premier Fidel Castro

V. Korianov, Chief Deputy to the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), advised CG 5824-S* that Castro's recent visit to the Soviet Union was utilized by Soviet Premier Khrushchev to convince Castro that if he wanted to see Cuba used as an example for other Latin-American countries he must build a solid economy so that the glory of the Cuban revolution will not wear off.

While Castro is not under complete domination of the Soviet Union, he no longer talks the Chinese communist line. The displeasure of the Chinese has been evidenced by the fact that they have not mentioned Castro by name since his visit to the Soviet Union. The CPSU was pleased with Castro's speech on the anniversary of the 26th of July Movement when he said that any country cannot have nor is it prepared to carry out armed revolt as had occurred in Cuba.

The Soviets would like to see Party representatives from Latin America and the United States, who hold the correct Marxist-Leninist theoretical line, visit Castro to act as a steadying influence on his Latin-American temperament, as well as to prevent Castro from coming under the influence of Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Cuban Minister of Industries, whom the Soviets consider to be an anarchist.

OBSERVATION:

Korianov's comments concerning Castro are of extreme interest and it is believed we should bring this information to the attention of top United States Government officials.

Enc. sent 9-5-63

REG-48

100-428091

WGS:kmj

65 SEP 10 1963 EX-116

22 SEP 10 1963

100-428091-3135
 5- [Signature]

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

That the attached letters, classified "~~Top Secret~~" to protect the identity of our source, be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

WBA
for JWB
Bz Weyers

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPETO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: September 4, 1963

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw
1 - Liaison

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Pursuant to the instructions of the Communist Party, USA, CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 13 to the Soviet Union on 8/7/63 in order to hold confidential discussions with Soviet officials relative to matters of international interest. Informant returned from this Mission on 8/25/63. By airtel 8/31/63, Chicago has furnished the following pertinent information.

Border Incidents Between the Soviet Union and Communist China

Boris Ponomarev, an official of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and V. Korianov, Chief Deputy to Ponomarev, advised CG 5824-S* that during the past several years there have been numerous border incidents of one type or another between the Soviet Union and Communist China. The most serious occurred on the border between the Soviet Union and one of the provinces of China which is heavily populated by Chinese Moslems. On that occasion 60,000 Chinese peasants who were starving came across the border in search of food. The Chinese Government demanded that the Soviets drive these peasants back into China, using machine guns if necessary. The Soviets refused to take such drastic action and told the Chinese if they wanted the peasants back to come to the Soviet Union and bring them back themselves.

The Soviets are fearful that in the future substantial numbers of Chinese might cross the border and specifically mentioned the possibility that as many as six million or sixty million Chinese might violate the border. The Soviets, noting that there are more Asians than Europeans and bearing in mind the historical references to the invasions by millions of Asians under Genghis Khan, are greatly concerned over the possibility of future incursions by millions of Chinese.

OBSERVATION:

It is believed that the information obtained by CG 5824-S* concerning the Soviets' fear of a possible invasion by Chinese forces should be disseminated to top-level Government officials.

Enc. *sent 1-5-63*

REG-48

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EX-116

22 SEP 10 1963

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

That the attached letters, classified "~~Top Secret~~" to protect our source, be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

WJH
L.S. *Rusk*
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Date: 9/5/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 SUBJECT : SOLO
 IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office, one copy, of an informant's statement entitled "Discussion with Vladimir Barkovsky, a Member of the Secret Service Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, Moscow, USSR, 8/17/63".

Information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 9/3/63 to SAS WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

- 1 encl destroyed 9/16/63*
1 encl - 602RB
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 1 - New York (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

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EX-102

Approved: *mg/ky*

65 OCT 1 1963

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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8/3/63

~~DISCUSSION WITH VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY, A MEMBER OF THE
SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, MOSCOW, USSR, 8/17/63~~

On 8/17/63, MORRIS CHILDS, a representative of the Communist Party (CP), USA, met in Moscow, USSR, with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY, a member of the Secret Service Department of the Central Committee, CP, Soviet Union (CPSU). The visit by BARKOVSKY was arranged by ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKHIN, Assistant to the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU. BARKOVSKY is the Soviet in Charge of the communications apparatus between the CPSU and the CPUSA in which CHILDS participates.

About 11:00 AM, BARKOVSKY came to the apartment at which CHILDS was staying, which was located in a large building in the midst of an area of Moscow populated solely by Russians. He greeted CHILDS warmly and for a short time they talked in generalities about the U.S.

The first specific item which was discussed was a complaint by CHILDS concerning the methods of contact in New York City between the Soviets and JACK CHILDS. MORRIS CHILDS stated that on one occasion when JACK CHILDS signaled the Soviets by making a phone call, according to instructions, it took a week to get a response from the Soviets. A few times JACK CHILDS made the phone call, which according to the arrangements should not be answered, and, to his surprise, some women answered the phone. MORRIS CHILDS pointed out to BARKOVSKY that during that time he had been trying to leave to come to the Soviet Union, GUS HALL, General Secretary, was getting very impatient with the delay, and he and JACK CHILDS could not get in touch with his Soviet contact. CHILDS told BARKOVSKY that he and JACK CHILDS were very dissatisfied with this arrangement and that as far as they could see this whole operation was a "one way street". The CPUSA was giving good service to the CPSU but was receiving nothing in return.

BARKOVSKY dismissed CHILDS' complaint that this was a "one way street" and said that such things do not depend on him; he only carries out orders. If the Central Committee, CPSU, gives him material, he will send it, then it will not be a one way street; however, even then they can only send brief items by radio and cipher. BARKOVSKY told CHILDS that they must understand that such brevity is necessary as long messages would give the operation away and would create days of work on both ends because of the extensive coding required. He noted that on 8/6/63 they sent to the CPUSA, via a diplomatic pouch to the Soviet UN mission, three speeches which

had been delivered before the Central Committee, CPSU, in regard to the Sino-Soviet dispute. He stated that all large items must be delivered via the diplomatic pouch.

CHILDS stated he could not understand why the CPSU could not at least send brief notes via radio and BARKOVSKY replied that this is what they will have to do in the future. They also noted that they are instituting a system for contact with JACK CHILDS in New York City utilizing a "walkie-talkie" type of transmitter which JACK CHILDS can use to signal the Soviets that he desires a contact.

BARKOVSKY then stated that the CPSU has no complaint whatsoever about the work being performed by the CHILDS' apparatus. He stated that the Central Committee, CPSU, is highly pleased and that JACK CHILDS' work has been excellent. He stated he had been up to JACK's office on one occasion and that he was impressed with what a fine setup JACK CHILDS had.

As a result of MORRIS CHILDS' complaint, BARKOVSKY promised that the Soviet contacts in New York are going to get a reprimand for their inefficiency. Furthermore, they are going to improve their signals and methods of pickup in New York City. In this regard, he noted that when material is left for JACK CHILDS in a drop in New York, someone must always go back later and check to be sure that the drop has been cleared. There appears to be no reason why JACK CHILDS cannot also leave something in the drop so that this can be picked up by the Soviet who goes back to be sure that JACK CHILDS has cleared the drop of material left by the Soviets. He noted that some such arrangement will have to be worked out.

CHILDS next turned to the question of the arrangements for his making contact with the Soviets through Mexico City. He told BARKOVSKY that he did not think the present arrangement was adequate. He noted that in the matter of this present trip to the Soviet Union, he had been under Party orders to make a fast trip to the Soviet Union and they are unable to get in contact with the Soviets. CHILDS raised the question that if things go bad in New York, what about Mexico. BARKOVSKY stated that everything about Mexico, that is, previous contact arrangements decided upon on the occasion of CHILDS' previous trips to the Soviet Union, still stands. CHILDS told BARKOVSKY that he does not want to spend a week in Mexico when he is in a hurry for a contact. He told BARKOVSKY that he does not know why they cannot arrive at some arrangement whereby Mexico can become a "fast reserve". BARKOVSKY promised that they would look into this matter to create the "fast reserve" which CHILDS wanted.

The discussion then turned to the question of greater utilization of the existing apparatus. BARKOVSKY said that if the CHILDSes wished to utilize the apparatus more, then CHILDS should discuss this with the people in the Central Committee, CPSU. If CHILDS desires more information, documents, speeches, summaries, etc. then he should speak to the Central Committee, CPSU, about that because BARKOVSKY is not the one to decide what is sent. In other words, BARKOVSKY heads the apparatus itself but does not decide what material goes through the apparatus. The same is true in relation to what is transmitted via the diplomatic pouch for delivery to JACK CHILDS in New York.

BARKOVSKY next turned to another subject which interested him very much. He stated that the Soviets wanted to know from the CPUSA every bit of information available concerning how the Chinese and Chinese sympathizers are working in the USA. The Soviets wanted to know what groups and individuals the Chinese are using, biographical sketches concerning these people, what channels of communication they use, whether mail or personal contact, and what kind of propaganda they are using. From BARKOVSKY's manner it was apparent that the Soviet Union is placing great emphasis on this matter and he was appealing to the CPUSA for all the assistance they could get in this matter. He noted that the People's Republic of China is not recognized by the United States, they have no Embassy or other diplomatic mission in the United States, and yet they have contacts and are able to carry on their propaganda in the United States. The Soviet Union wants every detail concerning people who are pro-Chinese and how the Chinese carry on their work and propaganda.

The above information concerning the interest of the Soviet Union in pro-Chinese activities in the United States was communicated by CHILDS to GUS HALL on 9/2/63. HALL's response indicated he was not particularly interested. HALL stated that this was up to the Soviet Union to obtain that information and noted that the CPUSA did not even have the complete background of people like HILT ROSEN, MORT SCHER and JOANNE GRANT. HALL stated that this the CPUSA has to do for itself and then they will do something for the CPSU. HALL implied that he does not want to emphasize the power of the Chinese in the United States.

HALL continued that the CPSU has contacts with Cross Currents Press and there are still a couple of Chinese sympathizers working there and all the CPUSA succeeded in doing was getting SUE WARREN out. There is still SHEILA LNU there and also a woman by the name of GOLLOBIN. If the Soviets want something from the CPUSA they should first get them out of Cross Currents Press. GUS HALL stated he will advise the CPSU that SHEILA LNU has been expelled from the CPUSA. HALL instructed CHILDS to get out and talk to the various district organizers and for them to give him the names of the Chinese sympathizers.

In relation to the request from BARKOVSKY for material being used in the way of propaganda by the Chinese in the USA, HALL furnished to CHILES for transmission to the CPSU, a copy of the "Ad Hoc Bulletin" attacking the local CP leadership in Chicago. HALL noted that there is still an opinion held by some in the CPUSA that the Ad Hoc Bulletin is being printed by the FBI. He stated there are several reasons for this: 1) No one signs it; 2) There is no return address not even a post office box.

FBI

Date: 9/5/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 SUBJECT : SOLO
 IS - C

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, New York, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "Plans to Visit Canada and U.S. by NORMAN FREED, Canadian Representative to 'World Marxist Review', Prague, Czechoslovakia". One copy of this LHM is also enclosed for the New York Office. Also enclosed are three copies for the Bureau and one copy for New York of an informant's statement entitled "Address for Communication Between Communist Party, USA, and Norman Freed, 'World Marxist Review', Prague, Czechoslovakia".

The information appearing in the enclosed LHM and informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 9/3/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information in the enclosed LHM and informant's statement was developed by the source during conversations held with FREED in Prague, Czechoslovakia, 8/10-13/63.

- 2 encls 80813 - Encl destroyed 4-10-65
 (3) - Bureau (Encls. 7)(RM)
 1 - New York [redacted] Encl. 2)(RM)
 1 - Chicago b7D

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REG-28

100-428091-3138

Let p. Ottaviano (enc 3)
 9/16/63 WGS:ang
 Letterhead memo
 9/16/63 WGS:ang

22 SEP 10 1963

ENCLOSURE

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Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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Per _____

D O

CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~top secret~~ since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who furnishes information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely effect the national defense interest.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. to further protect the identity of this source.

LEAD

New York is requested to furnish the information in the enclosed informant's statement to NY 694-S* per the request of CG 5824-S*. NY 694-S* has this address but has not previously been furnished the name HAROLD KINSLEY.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
September 5, 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

PLANS TO VISIT CANADA AND U.S.
BY NORMAN FREED, CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE
TO 'WORLD MARXIST REVIEW',
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In early September, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

It has been learned that Norman Freed, representative of the Communist Party (CP) of Canada to the "World Marxist Review" headquartered in Prague, Czechoslovakia, plans to return to Canada during October, 1963. This trip will probably be made in late October, 1963 as the purpose of this trip is to attend the Plenum of the CP of Canada scheduled to be held in November, 1963. While in North America, Freed also plans to travel to New York City for the purpose of interviewing Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA, perhaps with a tape recorder, for use in the "World Marxist Review".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~
Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic down-
grading and declassification~~

9/3/63

ADDRESS FOR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA, AND NORMAN
FREED, "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW", PRAGUE,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

During the course of a visit to Prague, Czechoslovakia, from 8/10-13/63, MORRIS CHILDS, a representative of the CPUSA, met with NORMAN FREED, a representative of the CP of Canada to the "World Marxist Review", Prague, Czechoslovakia. During the course of this contact, FREED furnished to CHILDS the following address which is to be used by the CPUSA to transmit to FREED materials which need security and through which FREED can submit such material to the CPUSA. Further, personal notes to FREED can be enclosed with such material:

~~HAROLD KINSLEY~~
~~174 Silverthorne Street~~
Toronto, Ontario

In addition, CHILDS furnished to FREED, in the event FREED comes to Chicago and wants to contact CHILDS, his unlisted home telephone number, which FREED is to call and identify himself as "Mr. NORMAN calling".

FREED advised CHILDS that he expects to return to Canada in October, probably late October, since his purpose is to attend the CP of Canada Plenum in November, 1963, and during that time will come to the United States, perhaps with a tape recorder, to obtain an interview with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CPUSA, for publication in the "World Marxist Review".

F B I

Date: 9/5/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning Purchase by Soviets of 250 Copies of James Jackson's Latest Book."

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished on 8/29/63 and 9/3/63 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

level 8087B
ENCLOSURE level destroyed 9-10-63
③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-102

REC-28

100-428091-3139

22 SEP 10 1963

Approved: *M J/24*

65 SEP 19 1963 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**INFORMATION CONCERNING PURCHASE BY
SOVIETS OF 250 COPIES OF JAMES JACKSON'S
LATEST BOOK**

In discussions with Aleksei Gorchukhin, the Assistant to the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Moscow, USSR, the following was learned during the period of August 13-21, 1953:

Within the recent past someone, possibly James Jackson, himself, went to the USSR Embassy in Washington, D.C., and submitted a request to them that they buy at retail price 250 copies of Jackson's latest book entitled, "The View From Here," dealing with the subject matter of the Negro question. The Embassy upon receiving this request believed that it was an official request from the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and accordingly sent it through for handling. Thereafter, the request was voted upon by representatives of the Central Committee, CPSU, who approved the purchase of the book.

When it was subsequently learned that this was possibly a private act and not an official act of the CP, USA, the CPSU was at a loss to understand how the CP, USA leaders could act privately in such a manner particularly when such material would be accepted in the world arena as representing the CP, USA's views on the matter to which it related.

It was also learned at this same time that the CPSU is presently in the process of translating certain portions and chapters of the above-noted book by James Jackson.

100-42871-3139

F B I

Date: 9/5/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 SUBJECT : SOLO
 IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office, one copy, of an informant's statement entitled "Transmission of Communist Party, USA, Literature to the Communist Party, Soviet Union".

The information in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished on 9/3/63 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information in this informant's statement was obtained by the source during conversations with representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, in Moscow, USSR, during the period 8/13-21/63.

- 1 - Bureau (Encl. 3) (RM)
 1 - New York (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

WAB:JVK
 (5)

EX-102

REC-28 100-428091-3140

SEP 13 1963

22 SEP 10 1963

Approved *m9/10/63*

Sent _____

M

Per _____

65 SEP 13 1963

Special Agent in Charge

9/3/63

TRANSMISSION OF COMMUNIST PARTY (CP)
USA LITERATURE TO THE CP, SOVIET UNION

It has been learned that the current method of transmission of CPUSA publications, pamphlets and literature to the CPSU is through ART SHIELDS, Moscow Correspondent of "The Worker", the CPUSA newspaper. Contrary to former practice, "Political Affairs", official theoretical organ of the CPUSA, is no longer being transmitted via airmail. The CPSU has now requested that this former practice be resumed and that "Political Affairs" be forwarded by airmail.

F B I

Date: 9/6/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - CEnclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies and
for New York 1 copy of an informant's statement captioned,William L. Patterson, New York City.The information set forth in the enclosed informant's
statement was furnished on 8/29/63 and 9/3/63 by CG 5824-S*
to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

1 encl. destroyed

1 encl. 808 RS

ENCLOSURE

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
- 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
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EX-102

REC-28 100-428091-3141

22 SEP 10 1963

Approved: MA/ES 65 SEP 1 1963
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b6
b7c

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, NEW YORK
CITY

During conversations held in mid-August, 1963, with Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), now temporarily residing in Moscow, USSR, the following was learned:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] William L. Patterson of New York City, continues to reside in Moscow, USSR, where [REDACTED] are finishing out their education. One is taking a course in medicine and he is working for an engineering degree.

b6
b7C

During the past summer, [REDACTED] have been giving consideration to making some arrangements to get together with [REDACTED] either in Canada or Mexico. The site for this get-together was selected because [REDACTED] is a Cuban citizen and would not, under the present situation, be able to get a visa to enter the United States. However, as a preliminary to such a trip, [REDACTED] went to the United States Embassy in Moscow and having encountered no problems in getting a passport for herself, it was decided she would make the trip alone and go to the United States. She received a new passport and as of mid-August it was contemplated that she would be in the United States around Labor Day, 1963. It was also learned at this time that [REDACTED] was now expecting another child, her previous child having died shortly after birth approximately one year ago.

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b7C

On September 2, 1963, Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA, advised that [REDACTED] was at that time in New York City.

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - 100-428-11-3141
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 9/6/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "ALBERT KAHN."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/29/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

1 encl destroyed

1 encl 80823

③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-102
REC-28

100-428091-3142

SEP 10 3 32 PM '63

22 SEP 10 1963

Approved: _____

65 SEP 27 1963

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

ALBERT KAHN

In mid-August, 1963, during conversations with Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), now temporarily residing in Moscow, USSR, he made the following comments:

Albert Kahn, the writer and a close friend of Yevtushenko, the Soviet poet, was recently in Moscow, USSR. Winston complained that Kahn makes about two trips a year to Moscow and that the only thing he knows of that Kahn does is to visit with him for a short time. Winston considers Kahn to be an arrogant "n.o.b." and a person not to be trusted. He stated he was at a loss to figure out how come Kahn is able to travel to the Soviet Union so frequently. He requested that the matter be taken up with Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA.

On August 29, 1963, the above matter was brought to Hall's attention at which time he commented as follows:

Kahn is "not one of us" and the Party does not send him to the Soviet Union.

F B I

Date: 9/5/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), July 6, 1963, During Meeting of Representatives of Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), and Communist Party of China (CPC), Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963." One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also enclosed for the New York Office.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/25/63 and 9/3/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum concerning the speech delivered at the meeting of representatives of the CPSU and CPC was obtained by the source during the early part of his stay in the USSR from 8/13-21/63. Representatives of the International Department, CC, CPSU, made available to the source stenographic recordings of the entire proceedings, speeches, and minutes of the discussions held between the representatives of the two Parties. The information set forth herein is taken from the recollection and notes

level 8088B + level 807RB
 ③-Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM) 3 JUL 1963
 1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
 1-Chicago
 RWH:MDW
 (5)

REC-28 100-428091-3143

EX 102

SEP 10 1963

Approved: _____

65 SEP 27 1963

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

IN _____

Letter to SAs + CIA (1 encl. each to SAs + CIA)

9-16-63

WHS:KMS

ENCLOSURE

CG 134-46 Sub B

of the source, of his review of the above-noted items which were furnished to him for study and which had to be returned to the CC, CPSU. According to the source, the information contained in these documents was not going to be made available to other CPs of the world in such detailed form and for this reason the CPSU was motivated to prepare the "information letter" of the CC, CPSU, the contents of which were furnished to the Bureau by airtel dated 8/26/63 captioned as above.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
September 5, 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the Central Committee,
Communist Party, Soviet Union (CC, CPSU),
July 6, 1963, During Meeting of Representatives
of Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU),
and Communist Party of China (CPC),
Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, and who is in a position
to know, advised as follows:

During the period from July 5 to 20, 1963, repre-
sentatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU)
and the Communist Party of China (CPC) met in Moscow, USSR,
for the purpose of holding discussions concerning differences
existing between their two Parties. The first formal speech
to this group was presented by M. A. Suslov, a Secretary of
the Central Committee (CC), CPSU, on July 6, 1963. The
essence of Suslov's remarks were as follows:

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A.
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963,
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC; Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"Welcome from the CC, CPSU. We hope that this meeting will serve to promote the unity of the communist movement. The CPC has outlined points for discussion in its letter of March 9, 1963. The CPSU, in its letter of March 30, 1963, set forth more pressing problems which it believes should be examined bilaterally. Therefore the following suggestion of matters for discussion takes into account the suggestions of both parties:

"The struggle to increase the power and the solidarity of the world socialist system still further and efforts to make it the decisive factor in the development of human society.

"The struggle for peace and for peaceful co-existence and against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the imperialist camp under the leadership of the United States of America.

"The question of the national liberation movement and the forms of the socialist countries support of the struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations for their liberation.

"The general question of the theory of the world revolutionary process at the present stage.

"The question of the promotion of the unity and solidarity of the world communist movement.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"In posing these questions, we were prompted by the desire to see the delegates concentrate on the fundamental problems of the communist movement at this present stage. During our negotiations we propose a calm, comradely tone befitting communists. We must examine our positions in the light of the decisions made at the Moscow Conferences of 1957 and 1960. We must create a favorable atmosphere for unity of all fraternal parties.

"After two months of discussion in connection with the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow, 1961, there was approved and unanimously signed without exception, a platform binding on all of us as the law for all Communist Parties. The CPSU reaffirms that life has borne out the correctness of the program laid down in those documents. The CPSU adheres to them undeviatingly. The 22nd Congress of the CPSU reaffirms the international duty to abide by the proposals and conclusions which the fraternal parties have reached jointly concerning their common tasks in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, for democracy and socialism, and by the Declaration and Statement adopted by the Communist Parties at their international meetings. All of these have been taken into consideration in the program of the CPSU. The CPSU will fight those who unilaterally reject the fundamental conclusions of the Moscow meetings of 1957 and 1960, for which the CPC claims it has respect for.

"Yet on June 15, 1963, virtually before this meeting, the CC, CPC handed us, and circulated all over the world, another letter. Unfortunately this letter interprets the Declaration and Statement of the Moscow meetings of 1957 and 1960 in an arbitrary fashion, and distorts highly important propositions

- 3 -
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~~TOP SECRET~~

Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963,
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"set forth in these two historic documents. It again makes, despite the understandings previously reached, groundless attacks on the CPSU and on other fraternal parties and raises new questions. By having published and circulated these slanderous attacks, the CPC has violated the common suggestion of all parties on the matter of discontinuing polemics and violated the agreement which had been reached. The CPSU stopped discussing this matter and did not violate, for the time being. However, by instructions of the Central Committee Plenary meeting of the CPSU, our delegation will, in the course of negotiations, print the CPC letter of June 14, 1963, and our answer to it.

"Prior to the CC, CPC's letter of June 14, 1963, the question of the general line of the world communist movement was not questioned at the present stage. Today, however, the CPC questions if the general communist movement has a line? In effect you are attempting to replace the existing line by a new one formulated on the 25 points of your letter.

"What is the explanation of the general line of the world movement on the epoch? What is the main content? It is the transition from capitalism to socialism initiated by the great October revolution; it is the existence of two opposing social systems; it is the epoch of the revolutionary and national liberation movement; the epoch of the breakdown of imperialism and the abolition of the colonial system; the epoch of transition of more people into the socialist path; and the triumph of socialism and communism on a world-wide scale. It is the merging of the common torrents of the anti-imperialist struggle of peoples building socialism and communism, the revolutionary movement of the working class in capitalist countries, the national liberation movement of the peoples, and general democratic movement.

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Opening Speech By M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963,
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"The Statement of the representatives of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties worked out the distinguishing feature of society today being determined by the world socialist system and its forces fighting against imperialism for a socialist reorganization of society. This Statement has shown the way for consolidating and achieving the complete victory of the world socialist system and that it can be done through economic competition between the two existing world systems. This document of Marxism-Leninism is an embodiment of world experience and further elaborates important Marxist-Leninist theory on the doctrines of social revolution, of the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the hegemony of the working class, on the revolutionary process, the laws governing the world socialist system, socialism as an example of the world revolutionary process, the character of modern imperialism, the role of Marxist-Leninist struggles and its peculiarity - peaceful co-existence of socialist and capitalist countries, and the development of democratic and socialist realities.

"The CPC does not like this line. But why should they distort it and reduce one-sidedly the general line of all parties to peaceful co-existence, peaceful competition and peaceful transition. They have attempted to make absurd changes which reflect negative attitudes to the policy of peaceful co-existence, of the peaceful competition of the two systems, of a possibility of using peaceful forms of transition to socialism, all of which are questions posed by reality itself and have become questions of prime importance to the communist movement.

"Under the guise of substantiating your proposals, you have in effect departed from a Marxist-Leninist guide line of the world communist movement.

- 5 -
~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963,
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963.

"On the question of contradictions in the present day world, the CPC lists four fundamental contradictions. These are those between socialist and capitalist camps, between the proletariat and the bourgeois in capitalist countries, between oppressed nations and imperialism, and between imperialists and monopolies. All these contradictions do exist, but the CPC approach is fallacious because of its revision of the world line - that of all the contradictions, that between socialism and capitalism is the main one and determining contradiction with regard to the future of all mankind and to the development of other contradictions.

"Is anything in this modern world uninfluenced to a tremendous extent by the main contradictions of our times - the struggle in the world arena between capitalism and socialism? The CPC not only obscures this basic contradiction, but goes further and declares that the main contradiction in the modern world is that contradiction between the national liberation movement and imperialism. This erroneous inference leads to the wrong conception that it is not a struggle between the socialist camp, but the national liberation movement which constitutes the chief factor in the world revolutionary process.

"You comrades of the CPC state that the 'focal point of all contradictions existing in the world, the basic sites of revolutionary storms in the modern world are in the regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America.' Your second basic error is that the struggle of the peoples of these regions has a decisive impact on the course of the world proletariat. These focal points are at complete variance with Marxism-Leninism.

- 6 -

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"The focal point of the contradictions existing in the world is a theater, first and foremost, where the main contradictions of the modern epoch is being decided - where the most powerful and the best organized forces of the international working class stand opposed to the main forces of imperialism. To use your phrase, 'the basic seat of revolutionary storms' in the modern world is to be found in the struggle between socialist countries and imperialist countries, and places the working class in capitalist countries as the central focal point of the existing contradictions.

"Your thesis that the Marxist-Leninist movement of Asian, African and Latin American people is of decisive importance to the cause of the world proletariat as a whole is entirely incorrect and contrary to Marxism-Leninism. These can deliver powerful blows to imperialism - shock the pillars of colonialism, but cannot destroy the imperialist socio-economic system in state-monopoly capitalism in the metropolitan countries,

"Your thesis is that all countries in the capitalist world are in an 'intermediate zone' which embraces all except the U.S. This again depicts the role of the contradictions between socialism and capitalism. In other words you contend in substance that the U.S. aggression in the intermediate zone, rather than the struggle between the two systems, constitutes the hub of world politics at the present stage. So long as the American reactionaries do not subjugate those countries of the intermediate zone, you say there can be no question of an attack upon the Soviet Union.

"Let us consider this theory of the intermediate zone. It has theoretical fallacies, it is baseless and politically wrong. This in effect is the substitution of a geographical approach

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Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"in the place of a social approach. Imperialists under the domination of the U.S. in blocs aimed at the socialist countries, are in the zone of peace, but not other zones. Also, by making other countries the object of U.S. aggression, you belittle the aggressive possibilities against the socialist camp and the neo-colonialism of the U.S., Great Britain, West Germany, etc. This theory is harmful and glosses over the re-emerging imperialists of Germany and Japan.

"You cannot make light of the war danger in Western Europe. We cannot agree with the Kennedy statement which he made in a speech during his recent visit to West Germany where he said Western Europe is no longer a source of modern war. We consider this a deception of the peoples. War can emanate from the German re-emergence in the process of seeking imperialism.

"The Soviet Union has cooperated with its socialist allies in Europe and Asia and as a result the socialist system has been gaining in economic competition with the capitalist system. The present share of the socialist system world industrial production amounts to 37%. Between 1950 and 1962, inclusive, the socialist countries increased their industrial production something like fourfold. Lately however, because of certain difficulties, the rate of production in the world socialist camp has dropped off, a matter which calls for some serious attention. In the period 1951 to 1962, the world socialist system exceeded non-socialist countries by 150% in the average annual rate of industrial production growth. In the last four years, the edge has been somewhat smaller, 50%.

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Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963,
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"It is our duty to develop our economy and strengthen the socialist camp, in order to make it a practical attraction for all working people and a practical contribution to world revolution. People do not judge events of socialism by words and theoretical works so much as they do by deeds. The only way to success is fraternal cooperation. It is wrong to drag the world socialist system or community backwards by retarding economic development.

"The CPC has ten points on how the socialist system 'can exert decisive influence on the development of the history of mankind', but it leaves no room for the highly important Leninist proposition of economic construction to exert influence on the world revolution. Economic successes are not a substitute for everything and only create the conditions that help the revolutionary working class in capitalist countries and Marxist-Leninist forces against imperialism. The success of the world socialist system speeds the ripening of political conditions for the socialist revolution in countries already ripened for it economically and facilitates the liberating process. We have no illusions about capitalism collapsing by itself.

"On the matter of the struggle for peace and on peaceful co-existence, at the 1960 meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties it was decided that there was then no task more urgent than the saving of mankind from world-wide thermonuclear disaster. This is the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence in international relations in a world divided into two social systems. The only alternative to this is a destructive war. This same statement called for economic competition between the socialist and capitalist states. The present foreign policy of the socialist countries rests upon the principle of peaceful co-existence. At this time, the CPSU

9 -
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Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A.
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963.
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"considers the struggle for peace the prime task of its entire foreign policy and this was formulated concretely at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU.

"We agree on matters regarding just and unjust wars, but we will not go into that at this time.

"Scientific data on modern wars and its consequences cannot be concealed from the people. It is estimated that between seven and eight hundred million people would die in the first atomic blow. People will fight against war when they realize these events. The thesis 'that an atom bomb is not terrible at all,' will not mobilize the people. Imperialist ideologists also underestimate or minimize the destructive effects of nuclear war. They want to justify the nuclear arms race. Lenin saw the calamity of war. War is not fatefully inevitable and through peaceful co-existence, favorable opportunities exist for the development of the class struggle in the capitalist countries.

"The CPSU, like other parties, realizes that the peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems is a form of class struggle between socialism and capitalism.

"We cannot accept the CPC charges that we are pleading for peace with imperialists. Your attacks have been slanderous and lies. We just have to remember who abolished the imperialist nuclear monopoly.

"The national liberation movement is now entering a new stage. They have eliminated direct political rule by the

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Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"colonialists. The forces of Marxism-Leninism are now confronted with the task of great magnitude to consolidate their independence, to achieve independence, and overcome their backwardness. The economic basis of the exploitation of the Asian, African and Latin American countries lies in their national economies being subjugated by monopoly capital. The camp of imperialism headed by the United States is now the main obstacle to the socio-economic progress of the liberated countries and they are trying to prevent the consummation of the national revolution.

"The USSR has spent three billion dollars in credits to countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America which have aided in the building of 450 industrial plants and other projects in 23 countries. Some of these countries are now an independent force and it is wrong to contrast interests in Asia, Africa and Latin America with socialist countries and with the capitalist working class. The line of setting the Afro-Asian peoples apart from the other peoples of the world, and the actions intended to set up Afro-Asian organizations apart from the world democratic organization and from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is a harmful line. Anyone who opposes this great unity of peoples forces without distinction of color, nationality or geography, insists on preserving the racial and geographic barriers created by the oppressors and replaces the class struggle by a racial approach, by a division of the peoples into 'superior' and 'inferior' races is unconsciously backing the colonialists and imperialists and obstructing the world socialist process and the cause of revolution. History will condemn this thoroughly erroneous line. It is against the slogan of Marxism-Leninism that 'workers of all countries unite.' This is still the main slogan on the struggle for victory in the world revolution.

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Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"Lenin amended it to fit the modern day to say 'workers of the world unite and the oppressed peoples unite.' Mutual support and unity is needed in the growing struggle against imperialism. The international working class and its main creation, the world socialist system, is the determinant force of the world liberation movement.

"Now on the question of the theory of the revolution at the present stage. It is apparent that the CPC discounts the proletariat of the developed countries. The CPSU will not tell or suggest to any parties the form of struggle in their own countries.

"Now on the questions of strengthening the unity and the solidarity of the world communist movement. We formally reject the methods of public, subjective criticism, intolerably rude and unfriendly in tenor being employed by the CPC leadership against the executive bodies of Communist Parties of the United States, France, Italy, India and other countries. These parties, where they conduct their struggle in the extremely difficult environment of reprisals, witch hunts and slanders by the imperialist revolutionaries, are entitled to expect every kind of support and not a knife in the back from the communists of the socialist country.

"Now on the question of restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia and on the ex-communicating of Yugoslavia. From experience we have found out that cutting off is not the answer. We must seek to draw them closer, offer objective criticism, help them and the like.

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Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

"It is not the task of the CPSU nor is it possible for the CPSU to prepare a program abroad for every party, and if some parties base this on their own experiences, they cannot be charged with opportunism.

"The 'baton' theory projected by the CPC is another version of the 'agent of Moscow' slander by that party.

"Now a few words about the June 14 letter of the CC, CPC. This letter was not a step in the preparation for negotiations. Instead, it deepened and extended the differences. The CPSU did not publish this letter in order to avoid the deepening and sharpening fight, and thought that you desired to negotiate. But now we will answer it.

"The typical features of this letter are baseless. It sets forth twisted arguments and challenges us to 'accept our 25 points or betray the universal trust of Marxism-Leninism.' Your tone was for enemies, not for a fraternal party. You waited seven years to raise some of your arguments. Why do you justify Stalin's errors and crimes - why? Your thesis can only discredit the dictatorship of the proletariat and lessen the attractiveness of socialism to millions throughout the world."

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Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

Suslov charged that the Chinese idea of what constitutes the class struggle within the socialist society is completely wrong. CPSU documents have set forth their thesis that the Soviet Union is in the process of transforming the Soviet state from the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of all people. Yet, the Chinese charge the CPSU, according to Suslov, with abandoning the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guise of constructing communism. Suslov stated that the Soviet Union has a solid socialist economy. There are no owners of property and there are no classes; when there is no capitalistic economy and no classes, then it is possible to have a state of all people.

The Chinese charge that within the Soviet Union new bourgeois elements are arising constantly. If so, said Suslov, the Soviet Union would need another revolution as a transition to communism.

Suslov then went into an explanation of the theory of the state. The dictatorship of the proletariat is only necessary in order to suppress some other class. According to Marx, the state is merely an instrument in the hands of one class to be used to suppress another class. But Suslov insisted that no capitalist remnants remain in the Soviet Union and, therefore, they need no such instrument for the suppression of another class except for protection from elements outside the Soviet society. Suslov admitted that within the Soviet society there are some agents, some corruption, some parasites, but these are not classes in the old sense of the word. The Chinese should know this but they do not want to know this because they have given up the class struggle themselves. According to Suslov, the Chinese thinking concerning the Soviet society is in terms of the old society and is not related to the new Soviet society in which none of the capitalist remnants remain.

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Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

Suslov then went into a exposition of the history of communist theory and referred back to the Gotha Program which deals with the principles developed as to the transition from a lower phase of socialism, to a higher phase of communism--no state, no classes. You then have reached the stage where the society lives by the slogan, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." The Gotha Program deals with the higher phase of communism but when Lenin dealt with the dictatorship of the proletariat, he showed that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a state of a transitional type which does exist during socialism and withers away when communism arrives. Since there are no classes to suppress, the state withers away, but not completely because the state is still necessary to protect the means of production. This is a dialectical process. The state is a state of all the people but still a state. The state withers away completely under the higher phase of communism.

Suslov countered the Chinese charge that the state of all the people is a degenerate stage of the dictatorship of the proletariat. According to Suslov, the state of all the people helps to build socialism and does not weaken state power.

Suslov charged that the CPC theory of the state and dictatorship of the proletariat is merely a scholastic contribution and he noted that in the USSR in 1936 a constitution was adopted giving the franchise to all of the classes although the dictatorship of the proletariat still existed. This laid the foundations for socialism. Suslov charged that the CPC defies the living experience in the USSR and that the theory of the CPC is opposed to Marx and Engels.

Suslov referred to the argument concerning the Gotha Program which Marx had with LaSalle. When Marx attacked the phrase "a state of all people" as LaSalle uttered it, LaSalle was referring to a bourgeois state and Marx had shown that in a bourgeois society you cannot have a state of all the people

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Opening Speech by M. A. Suslov, A
Secretary of the CC, CPSU, July 6, 1963
During Meeting of Representatives of
CPSU and CPC, Moscow, USSR, July 5-20, 1963

because a bourgeois society is a state of classes. However, a socialist society is different because class distinctions have been eliminated and, therefore, you can have a state of all people.

Suslov then referred to the argument of the CPC that if you have a Party of all the people then this is a moral disarming of the proletariat. According to Suslov, the working class ideology is the ideology of the whole people in the Soviet Union and the broad base of the Party is all the people with the Party playing the leading role as the vanguard Party. The CPSU reflects the change in the class structure in the USSR. The gradual eradication of class distinctions in the USSR is the reason why even in 1938 class background was no longer a criterion for application or candidacy for membership in the CPSU.

The statements of the CPC have served only to sharpen the differences between these two Parties, according to Suslov, and is a most alarming development. An analysis of CPC statements reflects no objective reasons for these differences. The CPSU, stated Suslov, stands ready to work for unity between these two Parties and Suslov expressed every wish that their efforts might be successful.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 9/6/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "George Lohr, United States Citizen Residing in German Democratic Republic." One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also enclosed for the New York Office. Also enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for New York one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Information Concerning George Lohr, Berlin Correspondent for 'The Worker,' and Wife Helga Lohr." *U.S. 704*

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement and letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/29/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

2 levels 80820
③-Bureau (Enc. 7)(RM)
1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-102
REC-28
100-428091-3144
7 ENCLOSURE
25 SEP 8 3 30 PM '63
SEP 10 1963

Approved: *MJ/ey*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent: _____

M Per _____

65 SEP 30 1963

SEC. 1
100-428091-3144

2 copies destroyed 9-10-63

Barry B. Shum
Shubert
Seibert
BLD
Hansen
QAB
R

CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
September 6, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GEORGE LOHR, UNITED STATES CITIZEN RESIDING
IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

George Lohr, a United States citizen currently residing in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and acting as the Berlin correspondent for "The Worker," a Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) publication, reportedly made recent contact with representatives of a United States Embassy, location unknown. The contact by Lohr with United States Embassy representatives was motivated by the fact that Lohr, who is in ill health, would like to arrange for moving to a warmer climate, possibly Algeria. While Lohr is a United States citizen and holds a United States passport, his wife Helga is not a United States citizen but a citizen of the GDR, and this is one of the problems he reportedly took up with United States Embassy officials.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING GEORGE LOHR,
BERLIN CORRESPONDENT FOR "THE WORKER,"
AND WIFE HELGA

Based on comments of Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), now temporarily residing in Moscow, USSR, and John Williamson, a member of the CP of Great Britain, the following was learned during mid-August, 1963:

George Lohr, United States citizen residing in the German Democratic Republic (DDR) and serving as the Berlin correspondent for "The Worker," is ill and would like to move in the near future to a warmer climate, possibly Algeria. Lohr has made contact with United States Embassy officials and has been negotiating with them in connection with such a move. He still possesses a United States passport and is a United States citizen, but his major problem lies in the fact that his wife, Helga, is not a United States citizen but rather a citizen of the German Democratic Republic.

It was further noted by these individuals that the East Germans are reportedly not now particularly happy with the nature and content of Lohr's current writings, a fact which was unsubstantiated by contact with the Socialist Unity Party of Germany representatives who approximately one year ago indicated they had no complaints whatsoever in regard to Lohr's writings.

These same individuals noted that it was also being rumored abroad that Lohr's wife Helga is now under suspicion because she reportedly spoke to the FBI on at least three occasions before she departed from the United States and did this without the knowledge of the Party.

When the latter information was made known to Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA, on August 20, 1963, his comment was that he had no suspicion and did not believe there was any basis for suspicion of Helga by anyone else. Hall then noted that he had been the one responsible for the Lohrs' departure from the United States. He explained this

by noting that before the Lehrs left the country, George Lohr had become temporarily insane and needed medical help. Hall was worried about what might happen to Lohr and as to what he might say or do and he, therefore, suggested that perhaps Lohr should seek medical aid in a socialist country.

Hall then noted that Lohr was sick when he left the United States and is probably still sick. If he can continue to do the job he has been doing as the Berlin correspondent for "The Worker," he should be allowed to stay. Hall further pointed out that at this time he had no concern about either Helga or George Lohr.

FBI

Date: 9/6/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Miscellaneous Discussions with Representatives, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, August, 1963."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished on 8/28/63 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

level 80930 - level 40930
ENCLOSURE
③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-102

REC-28

100-428091-3145

SEP 10 1963

SEP 0 3 30 PM '63

Approved: *M. A. L.*

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

65 SEP 17 1963

MISCELLANEOUS DISCUSSIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES,
INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AUGUST, 1963

In discussions with unrecalled representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), conducted during mid-August, 1963, it was learned that the CPCZ was very impressed with Gus Hall's pamphlet entitled, "The Only Choice, Peaceful Coexistence." They have used some of the material contained in this pamphlet and have also translated and published a portion of it. However, these Czech representatives suggested that they feel that it might be worthwhile for Hall to give some consideration at this time to updating some of the contents of this pamphlet.

It was also noted by these same officials of the CPCZ that Hyman Lumer's most recent book, "Is Full Employment Possible?", had already been translated by the CPCZ.

100 427071-3/45

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 9/5/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 SUBJECT : SOLO
 IS - C

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, New York, dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled Foreign Literature, a New Publishing House in Moscow, USSR, Not Affiliated with the Communist Party, Soviet Union". One copy of this LHM is also enclosed for the New York Office. Also enclosed are three copies for the Bureau and one copy for New York of an informant's statement entitled "Discussion with Representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, Relative to Communist Publishing Houses in the United States".

The information appearing in the enclosed LHM and informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 9/3/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information in the enclosed LHM and informant's statement was obtained by the source during the course of a discussion carried on in Moscow, USSR with representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, during the period 8/13-21/63.

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 (3) - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
 1 - New York (Encl. 2) (RM)
 1 - Chicago
 WAB:JVK
 (5)

REG-2800-428091-3146

EX-102

Approved: 27-1963 Sent _____ M Per _____
 65 SEP 17 1963 Special Agent in Charge

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 ENCL. DESTROYED 9-16-63

D O

CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who furnishes information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely effect the national defense interest.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. to further protect the identity of this source.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
September 5, 1963

~~SECRET~~

FOREIGN LITERATURE, A NEW
PUBLISHING HOUSE IN MOSCOW, USSR,
NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION (CPSU)

In early September, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

It has been learned that a new publishing house has been established in Moscow, USSR, which has the name Foreign Literature. This publishing house is not affiliated with the CPSU and it is under the direction of FNU Chuvikov.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic down-
grading and declassification~~

9/5/63

DISCUSSION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL
COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION
(CPSU), RELATIVE TO COMMUNIST PUBLISHING
HOUSES IN THE U.S.

During August, 1963, a representative of the Communist Party (CP), USA, met in Moscow, USSR with representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, for the purpose of ironing out problems which have arisen between Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga (LK), official USSR publishing and export company and communist publishers in the USA, International Publishers, New York City; Cross Currents Publishers, New York City, and Cross World Book Company, Chicago. These matters were originally raised by the representatives of the CPUSA with the representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, who then discussed the matter with LK and returned with the following information from LK for the CPUSA representative:

The representative of the CPUSA told the representatives of the CPSU for relay to LK that some changes must be made in their present way of dealing with the above publishers in the U.S. If they can change their ways and forms within the CP and within their various organizations, there should be no reason why they cannot do so internationally, since their relationship with these publishers is a Party relationship and they are not just dealing with some other country. He inquired in a joking way whether their policy of exporting revolution includes selling their literature in the U.S. at one-tenth the price of the CPUSA cost of printing. In a more serious vein, he stated that if this policy continued, they would put the CPUSA publishers out of business and this would leave them in a bad way since the American people would not buy material carrying a Russian label.

The LK representatives advised that they were aware that some problems existed between them and the American publishers and that they were then in the process of drawing up an 11 point draft agreement between LK and the publishers. However, they did not advise what the 11 points contained.

LK representatives instructed the representative of the CPUSA to be sure to tell International Publishers and New Century Publishers in New York City to be sure to send their catalogues to Foreign Literature, a new non-Party publisher of literature which had just been established. This publishing outlet is under the direction of

ERU CHUVIKOV (PI) and most orders from U.S. publishers should be addressed to that organization.

Relative to publishing rights, the LI representatives advised that it is up to International Publishers to decide what they want to publish in New York. Then they should ask the Soviet Union for the rights and they will get the rights for anything they want to publish in the U.S.

Inquiry was made by the Soviets as to what International Publishers has in stock which they recommend the Soviets buy for the future, bearing in mind that the Soviets do not need much English language literature. The Soviets also were concerned and raised the question for resolution whether the CPSU or the CPUSA would be open to attack by the U.S. Government as a result of these dealings. They noted that JAMES ALLEN of International Publishers talks about dealing openly, but they commented that this is up to the CPUSA.

These representatives of LI also would like to receive some information regarding royalties. According to them the entire issue of royalties is now up for consideration. They complained that people are stealing things from them and are also printing things which they do not want printed. A further consideration is that it just does not look good for them to be paying royalties only to people from the left. When this matter is settled then they certainly will deal openly as International Publishers desires to do.

LI raised the question as to what will happen to people like ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN if they start dealing openly on the matter of royalties. They noted that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER used to receive his money secretly. FLYNN is still subject to a fine and the last time she made a trip to the USSR she was questioned upon her return by the U.S. authorities about how she got the money to travel. If LI openly gives her royalties will the government take it, which is something LI does not want to happen. LI is worried about such cases and they want the CPUSA to arrive at some decision in this matter.

It was mentioned that the Chinese have cut down their orders from LI by about 93% from their former practice of ordering about 550,000 worth per year.

LI has decided that they are going to give World Books the order for all magazines and subscriptions in the U.S. Then World Books can pay LI, getting the agent's discount and making about 15-20% on the deal. Now it would appear that World Books is going out of business.

The LX representatives also observed that Four Continents Book Store and Cross Currents Publishers have cheated the Russians out of thousands of dollars and now may be going out of business. LX desires to be advised whether the CPUSA is going to take these businesses over.

F B I

Date: 9/5/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Bonnie [Signature]
READY

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Information Concerning Consideration by Communist Party of the Soviet Union on Possible Visit of Henry Winston, Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA, to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam." One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also enclosed for the New York Office.

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/26/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-434637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

22 SEP 10 1963

Approved: *M J / 24*

Sent _____

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Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

65 SEP 17 1963

2 eval destroyed 9-10-63

EX-102

REC-28

100-428091-3147

News Bureau [Signature]
9/12/63

Letter to Rose, Heide & Al

9/15/63 WBS: [Signature]

11/12/63 [Signature]

[Signature]

CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
September 5, 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING CONSIDERATION BY
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON
POSSIBLE VISIT OF HENRY WINSTON, VICE
CHAIRMAN, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, TO THE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

According to Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and Head of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his Chief Deputy, Vitaly Korianov, much thought had recently been given to possible avenues which could be utilized by the CPSU to reduce the support of the Communist Party of China (CPC) particularly among the Asian and African Parties which was arising mainly because of the current CPC's nationalist and racial lines. One such possibility considered was that of having Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), who is presently temporarily residing in the Soviet Union, to go to North Vietnam. Since Winston is a Negro and represents one of the greatest living examples of United States imperialistic brutality, they felt he could speak out against the racial line of the CPC and perhaps exert some positive influence on the North Vietnamese to change their ideological position.

~~TOP SECRET~~

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING CONSIDERATION BY
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION ON
POSSIBLE VISIT OF HENRY WINSTON, VICE
CHAIRMAN, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, TO THE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

~~TOP SECRET~~

However, at the last minute they got worried about the feasibility of such a trip because there were no direct air flights between the USSR and Hanoi, North Vietnam, and, therefore, if Winston were to travel by air, he would have to make a stop in the Peoples Republic of China. They indicated that they were afraid that under such a situation the Chinese might perhaps do something to Winston or even possibly exert some influence on him which might cause him to change his current position from that of support of the CPSU to possible support of the CPC. As an alternate to air travel to Hanoi, they also have considered ship travel for Winston utilizing the USSR Asian port of Vladivostok, but they now had ruled out that possibility. As of the latter part of August, 1963, there was no further indication nor information from the above representatives of the International Department that any further steps had been taken in regard to formalization of plans regarding possible travel of Winston.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 9/4/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Robert Williams." One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also being furnished to the New York Office. Also enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for New York one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Ruth Davidow, United States Citizen Returning to United States from Cuba."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum and informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 9/3/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was developed during the course of a brief conversation held with RUTH DAVIDOW at the Prague, Czechoslovakia, airport on 8/13/63 when DAVIDOW was awaiting plane connections to Moscow.

The information in the enclosed informant's statement was developed through the above conversation as well as in conversations with representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, during the period 8/13-21/63.

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)

1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)

1-Chicago

RWH:MDW

(5)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

65 OCT 7

53

SEP 10 1963

INT. SEC.

1 encl destroyed 9/10/63

F.O. 1 - Cuba City

EX-102
 Let's to Rusk
 McConREG 28
 100-428091-3148
 9/9/63 WGS:lmj
 9/10/63 WGS:lmj

CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

September 4, 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROBERT WILLIAMS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in early September, 1963, furnished the following comments and opinions which had been related to him in August, 1963, by a United States citizen who had resided and worked in Havana, Cuba, during the past year:

The ravings of Robert Williams, the former official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from Monroe, North Carolina, who fled from the United States to Cuba to avoid prosecution on an outstanding warrant, about the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) are worse than the statements emanating from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee or the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Recently, Williams addressed a meeting in Cuba attended by United States students who were visiting the country against the wishes of the United States Government, and the remarks he rendered at that time resulted in a fist fight breaking out among the attendees.

Williams, it was noted, is developing into a rabid, outspoken African nationalist. He has threatened the Cubans by telling them that he was going to leave the

~~TOP SECRET~~

GROUP 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ROBERT WILLIAMS

~~TOP SECRET~~

country and, as a result, has blackmailed them into giving him an additional hour of radio time. He is so nationalistic and race conscious, that when he speaks of the Cuban Negroes he calls them Afro-Cubans. The real communists in Cuba would like to see Williams leave the country and go to Africa because they feel the real Africans would not put up with him.

When on the topic of the United States, Williams becomes almost maniacal. For example, on the July 4th Anniversary of the American Revolution, "Hoy," the official organ of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution, printed an editorial, reportedly inspired by Williams. The only thing that Williams had to say in this editorial on the occasion of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence was that every signer of the Declaration had been a slave holder. He did not make any reference either to the significance of the American Revolution or to the Declaration of Independence.

Williams has written two letters to MAO Tse-tung, Chairman, Communist Party of China, dealing with the Negro question. MAO responded to Williams' second letter and now Williams has become a hero among the leftist circles and leftist Negroes. As a result of this recognition by MAO, it is believed that Williams will use MAO's letter as the vehicle which will get him to Peking, China, and that Peking will provide him with the base for the things he cannot get or have done in Cuba. There is also the opinion that the Chinese will make him the biggest hero they have, will get him anything, and, as a result, reams of propaganda will emanate from Peking from "the oppressed Negro who fled from the lynchers in the United States."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RUTH DAVIDOW, UNITED STATES CITIZEN
RETURNING TO UNITED STATES FROM CUBA

Ruth Davidow, the sister of Mike Davidow, a Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) functionary in New York, was observed in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on August 13, 1963. Before her arrival in Prague just shortly prior to that date, she had spent approximately one year in Cuba acting as a nursing instructor and resided at the Havana Libro Hotel. Davidow's future plans were to take her to Moscow, USSR, and then to return to San Francisco, California, her home, by September 10, 1963, for permanent residence. Davidow reportedly has to be in San Francisco on or about September 10, 1963, to appear as a witness in connection with a personal injury suit which she has pending in the courts of that city.

In discussing her departure from Cuba, Davidow noted that when she left to return to the United States, the Cubans had supplied her with a money order in the amount of \$30 which she had subsequently cashed in Prague and from which the Czechs deducted an additional \$5 fee for cashing. She was displeased with the financial assistance the Cubans had given her and remarked that it was "a damn good thing that she had her own money." However, she added that the Cubans did give her when she left Havana a ticket via the Cubana Airlines for passage to San Francisco but this had also created problems for her. She felt it would be extremely difficult for her to explain to United States officials what she was doing coming into the United States with a ticket on Cubana Airlines because when she arrived she would have a clean passport which would not indicate travel to Cuba. As a result when in Prague, she negotiated with and was able to convince the Czech officials to exchange the ticket she received from the Cubans for one on the Czechoslovak Airlines for her passage from Prague to San Francisco.

In regard to her impressions of Cuba, she gave an indication that she had become somewhat disenchanted and was disgusted in particular with politics in general there and with the Cuban manner of just allowing everything to proceed.

She noted that most Americans presently in Cuba are a "bunch of nuts, beatniks, or Trotskyists."

While in Prague, Davidow had also met with Ladislav Kotzman, a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and the new Ambassador designate of Czechoslovakia to Cuba. Kotzman reportedly was fishing for current information about Cuba which could be of assistance in connection with his future position.

Subsequently, it was learned that Davidow had departed Prague and arrived in Moscow on August 13, 1963. In Moscow she met with representatives of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The purpose of discussions by International Department representatives with Davidow was to attempt to glean from her current information on Cuba. It was reported that in her discussions with these individuals from the International Department, she had stated that while Premier Castro may have improved, she was not optimistic over the outcome.

It was also learned that after Davidow's arrival in Moscow, representatives of the International Department who had been in contact with her were attempting to arrange for Davidow to take a trip to Leningrad with Beatrice Siskind Johnson, a former U.S. citizen who had been residing in the German Democratic Republic but was then in the USSR. Since Johnson was to proceed in the near future to Havana, Cuba, as the Communist Party, USA representative and correspondent for "The Worker," these individuals felt it could be beneficial for Johnson to be given a current briefing by Davidow to prepare her for her stay in Cuba.

FBI

Date: 9/6/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 SUBJECT : SOLO
 IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office, one copy, of an informant's statement entitled "Meeting with FNU SOBELOV, Executive Editor, 'Problems of Peace and Socialism', Prague, Czechoslovakia, 8/22/63".

Information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 9/3/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

ENCLOSURE
 ③ - Bureau (Encl. 3) (RM)
 1 - New York (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

WAB:JVK
 (5)

b7D

EX-102
REC-28

100-428091-3149

22 SEP 10 1963

Approved: _____

65 SEP 17 1963

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

1 encl destroyed 9/26/63

9/3/63

**MEETING WITH FNU SOBELOV, EXECUTIVE
EDITOR, "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM",
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 8/22/63**

On 8/22/63, a meeting was held in the editorial offices of the publication "Problems of Peace and Socialism", also known as the "World Marxist Review", (WMR), a theoretical organ of the international communist movement, headquartered in Prague, Czechoslovakia, which was participated in by a representative of the Communist Party (CP), USA; FNU SOBELOV, Executive Editor of WMR; NORMAN FREED, representative of the CP of Canada to WMR, and another individual whose name is not known who is an Assistant Executive Editor of WMR. This latter individual has replaced F. HALICEK of Czechoslovakia who is now working at "Rude Pravo", official organ of the Central Committee, CP of Czechoslovakia. The following information was obtained during the course of this discussion:

According to SOBELOV, the total circulation of the WMR in the United States amounts to 1,284 copies. A partial breakdown of this figure indicates that of this total 1,116 copies are printed in Canada, 58 copies come from London, 21 copies are sent directly from Prague, Czechoslovakia and 34 are in the Spanish language. SOBELOV stated that they are willing to send copies free of charge to any university libraries if the CPUSA cannot afford to send them or if the universities will not buy the WMR. He requested that the CPUSA just send the names and addresses to "Progress Books" in Toronto, Ontario and the WMR will see to it that the magazines are paid for and mailed out. SOBELOV stated that the WMR is very impressed with the pamphlet "The Only Choice - Peaceful Co-Existence", written by GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA. The WMR would like to print this statement by HALL and give it wide circulation through the magazine which is published in many languages. When WILLIAM KASHTAN, Organizational Secretary of the CP of Canada, returned to Canada from Prague on 7/29/63, the WMR sent word through him to ask GUS HALL if he could cut down the length of the pamphlet so it could be published by the WMR. The CPUSA representative advised the WMR to go ahead and shorten the pamphlet themselves and then send it to GUS HALL for approval and any changes he might wish to make.

SOBELOV appealed for greater use of the WMR by the CPUSA and requested articles from the CPUSA on Marxist-Leninist theory and the economic and political situation in the United States. SOBELOV noted that HY LUMER's book "Is Full Employment Possible?" had been

100 - 42091 - 3149
ENCLOSURE

translated into the Czech language and they would like some articles by LUMER for the magazine. Additionally they would like an article by HALL on his views of contemporary affairs in the United States. Another subject on which the WMR would like an article written is the two party system in the United States; they would like this subject explained in an article for the magazine, setting forth the similarities and differences in the two major parties in the United States. SOBELOV also requested an article setting forth criticism of the Chinese point of view from the U.S. working class standpoint, especially to answer the Chinese charge that the U.S. working class has lost its spirit. SOBELOV stated that they are most anxious to receive articles from the CPUSA and promised that if they receive such articles in October they will appear in the November issue of WMR and if they receive articles by the end of October or no later than the first part of November, they will appear in the December issue. SOBELOV recalled that in early December, 1962, the CPUSA had been advised that the WMR had decided to publish a number of histories of various CPs throughout the world, each to be about 50 pages in length. At that time the WMR requested the CPUSA to submit such a history of the CPUSA and assign this task to some specific individual.

At this time SOBELOV reiterated this request and said that as soon as the history is ready to send it to them and they will publish it.

At the conclusion of the meeting the WMR furnished to the CPUSA representative to be returned to the United States and furnished to GUS HALL, the following royalty payments to members of the CPUSA for articles printed in the WMR:

\$135	-	HY LUMER
271	-	JAMES JACKSON
40	-	JACOB BUDISH
<u>\$446</u>	Total	

On 8/29/63, the above information and money was furnished to GUS HALL and on that same date \$135 was given by HALL to HY LUMER.

FBI

Date: 9/6/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Information Concerning the Return of Abraham Chapman and Family to the United States from Czechoslovakia." One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also enclosed for the New York Office. Also enclosed for the Bureau are three copies and for New York one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Information Regarding Abraham and Isabelle Chapman, United States Citizens Residing in Prague and Plans to Return to United States."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum and informant's statement was furnished on 8/25 and 9/3/63 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum and informant's statement was developed during the course of contact by CG 5824-S* with ABRAHAM CHAPMAN on 8/10 and 8/11/63 as well as contact with CHAPMAN and his wife ISABELLE during period 8/21-23/63 which were periods of his stopovers in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE

SEP 6 3 32 PM '63

EX-102

22 SEP 10 1963

Approved: mg/ry
65 SEP 1 1963 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M IN Per _____

2 encs destroyed 9/10/63

Buairtel
HARRIS
GRO
E. J. [unclear]
R

100-428091-3150

CG 134-46 Sub B

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
September 6, 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RETURN OF
ABRAHAM CHAPMAN AND FAMILY TO THE
UNITED STATES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during early September, 1963, advised as follows:

Based on plans now formulated, Abraham Chapman, his wife Isabelle, and [redacted] all United States citizens, will leave Prague, Czechoslovakia, where they have been working and residing for the past few years, on October 7, 1963. They will depart Czechoslovakia by air on that date for London, England, where they will remain for approximately one week. Here, they will visit [redacted] a Czech citizen who is an exchange lecturer at [redacted]. After this visit they will proceed by ship to the USA and are scheduled to arrive in New York City on October 22, 1963, after which they will again take up permanent residence in the United States.

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Reportedly all legal problems relating to the Chapmans' return have now been settled with the Czech Government as well as with the United States Government. Since the Czech Government does not consider the Chapmans to be either citizens of Czechoslovakia or members of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), they turned over all matters

~~TOP SECRET~~

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RETURN OF
ABRAHAM CHAPMAN AND FAMILY TO THE
UNITED STATES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

~~TOP SECRET~~

relating to their departure to the Czechoslovakian Red Cross and all arrangements are, therefore, being handled by that agency and the Chapmans have been assigned a refugee status.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION REGARDING ABRAHAM AND ISABELLE
CHAPMAN, UNITED STATES CITIZENS RESIDING IN
PRAGUE AND PLANNING TO RETURN TO UNITED STATES

On August 10 and 11, 1963, and again during the period August 21-23, 1963, there was occasion to make contact with Abraham Chapman and his wife Isabelle during stopovers in Prague, Czechoslovakia. At this time, the following was learned:

Abraham Chapman wrote a letter to the Czech Government indicating his desire as well as the desire of his wife and [redacted] to return to the United States. The Czech Government approved Chapman's request but since they consider the Chapmans neither citizens or Party members, they turned over all matters dealing with their return to the Czechoslovakian Red Cross. They have been given the status by that agency of refugees.

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Part of the delay which is being occasioned in connection with their return is due to efforts of Chapman to make some financial settlement with the Czech Government. However, at this point, all the Chapmans will apparently receive from the Czech Government is the cost of their fare back to the United States and the expense for transporting their household goods to the United States. Another reason for the delay is the fact that the Chapmans have not yet specifically requested papers authorizing their return to the United States from the United States Embassy in Prague. They have delayed this request in hopes they might be able to see

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[redacted] who is to return shortly from England where she had been visiting her husband who is teaching at [redacted]. This [redacted] is an outstanding professor who has received awards while in England and has been admitted to a number of honorary societies during his stay at [redacted]. The University has requested the Czech Government to authorize his stay for an additional two years, but it is doubtful at this time whether the Czech Government will allow both he and the [redacted] to return to England.

Chapman, over the years, during his travels and stay in China as well as during his stay in Czechoslovakia, has picked up many items of considerable value. He possesses rare stone paintings and other artistic works of great value, but he is presently very short of foreign exchange which even if he did possess the Czechs would not allow him to take out of the country. Therefore, before his departure from Czechoslovakia, Chapman will endeavor to purchase from funds he has in Czech exchange any additional items of value which can be shipped and considered as household items with the idea in mind that perhaps he might be able to sell some of these items later in the United States for cash which would assist in tiding him over.

Also, in connection with the Chapmans' contemplated departure from Czechoslovakia, a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), prepared in August, 1963, a letter which was directed to Louis Eililant, the head of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) which headquarters in Prague and which organization is the current employer of Isabelle Chapman. In this letter it was suggested to the WFTU that perhaps the organization could see fit to providing Isabelle, in order to facilitate the Chapmans' return to the United States, a few hundred dollars if she would in turn pledge to keep in contact with the WFTU and inform them on matters of interest in the United States. It was further noted that the letter had indicated it was believed that the WFTU would certainly understand the position of the CP, USA on this matter and render any help possible.

It was also learned that the Chapmans [redacted] was out of Prague at this time and at a sanitarium undergoing medical treatment for her hand which had been burned in a chemical explosion during the course of a laboratory experiment a year or so ago. Because of her accident, [redacted] is no longer participating in laboratory work but is engaged in the language field where she has turned out to be an outstanding linguist capable of speaking many languages.

While Chapman will be given no financial assistance by the Czechs other than that noted previously, they have bestowed upon him a Ph.D. in Literature. This degree was issued by the Charles University, a world recognized school, and the granting of this degree was based upon the thesis he had prepared and submitted prior to his most recent illness.

This additional and honored degree for Chapman is believed by both Chapman and the Czechs to be of considerable future financial importance to him because of the additional prestige he will receive.

It was further learned that Abraham Chapman is now thinking of the possibility that after his return he will attempt to seek employment in an institution of higher learning rather than take on Party work. It will be recalled that the original move by the CP to get Chapman back to the United States was for the general purpose of putting him in charge of some CP, USA publication, possibly "Mainstream."

When the Chapmans' household goods are prepared for shipment and all necessary licenses received from the Czech Government, they will be shipped directly to Chicago, Illinois, in care of Chapman's [redacted] Chapman had noted that Chicago will be his ultimate destination and this is the place where he will take up permanent residence.

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By Czech standards, Chapman is a wealthy man. He lives in a large apartment, owns an automobile, and has many luxuries. Since many of his possessions cannot be taken out of the country, including his automobile, he will sell these items in Czechoslovakia and leave the proceeds for his [redacted] who will remain behind.

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As to Chapman's health, it is not good. He has had two serious heart attacks in the recent past.

The present itinerary for the Chapmans is as follows:

They will depart Prague, Czechoslovakia, by air on October 7, 1963, spend approximately one week in England, and leave for New York by ship where they expect to arrive on October 22, 1963. The Chapmans will stop temporarily in New York City and thereafter proceed to Chicago, Illinois, where they will live with [redacted] who has already reserved several rooms in her home for them.

b6
b7C

REC-64
EX-117

Date: 9/5/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

In accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in Buairtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, Communist Party of Australia. One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also enclosed for the New York Office.

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/25/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which could tend to identify this source and thus adversely affect the national defense interest.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in order to further protect the identity of this source.

③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

4 ENCLOSURE

REC-47

EX-117

SEP 16 1963

Approved: M/04

65 SEP 27 1963

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

INT. SEC. 1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
September 5, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late August, 1963, advised as follows:

During the early part of August, 1963, Richard Dixon, President, and Laurence Sharkey, General Secretary, Communist Party of Australia, were visiting in Moscow, USSR. During their stay in Moscow, they held meetings and discussions with representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. After a stay in Moscow, the same two individuals departed by air for Prague, Czechoslovakia, on August 21, 1963. In Prague they were to also meet with representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and remain thereafter for a visit.

It was also learned that in connection with Sharkey's discussions with representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he had advised them that Australia is fully lined up with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and supports that Party's view in the ideological dispute which is presently in existence between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China. It was also learned that the decision of the Communist Party of Australia to support the Communist Party of the Soviet Union position in these ideological differences had been based by the Communist Party of Australia on the issues of war and peace as well as that of race.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~4-28-87
Classified by SP/DAW/gcm
Declassify on: OADR
#259,067~~

FBI

Date: 9/9/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned "JOHN WILLIAMSON, Former Functionary, Communist Party, USA, and Current Member of National Committee, Communist Party of Great Britain."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished on 8/29/63 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The information in the enclosed informant's statement was developed as a result of personal conversations with JOHN WILLIAMSON and HENRY WINSTON in Moscow, USSR, during the period around 8/16-19/63.

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 1) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

RWH:bll
 (5)

REC-47 100-428091-3152
 22 SEP 16 1963

Approved: mj/uf
 65 SEP 19 1963 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per [Signature]
 SEC. 1

**JOHN WILLIAMSON, FORMER FUNCTIONARY
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND CURRENT
MEMBER OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

In mid-August, 1953, John Williamson, a member of the National Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Great Britain, was in Moscow, USSR, in company with his [redacted] Williamson at this time was recuperating from a very recent serious heart attack which he had suffered in Great Britain.

b6
b7c

During conversations with Williamson at this time, he noted that he had been extremely lucky to survive his heart attack, but that now his doctors have advised him that if he continued in the same line of work in which he was presently engaged, it would kill him. Accordingly, Williamson anticipates he will have to give up his organizer's job with the Party and if so, will lose his spot on the National Committee as well as the income he is presently receiving from the CP of Great Britain. He was, therefore, extremely worried concerning his future ability to earn an income and support his wife and family.

In connection with the above, Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman, CP, USA, who is now temporarily residing in the Soviet Union, noted that during August, 1953, he had had occasion to talk to Williamson, who at one time had also been a national functionary of the CP, USA. During these conversations which he held with Williamson in Moscow, Winston made the promise to Williamson that if Williamson would write a book for publication in the United States by Party publishers, they could undoubtedly advance him \$1,000, which would be sufficient to cover Williamson's living expenses in Great Britain for one year.

In addition, it was learned that a representative of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, CP, Soviet Union, had also made inquiry of a representative of the CP, USA, who was then in Moscow for Party discussions, as to whether the CP, USA, might object if Williamson was kept on the quota of the

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United States Party for paid travel and expenses to the Soviet Union. The representatives of the North and South American Section of the International Department felt that if they could invite Williamson more frequently to the Soviet Union, this would be of great assistance to him since he would have no living expenses during such periods. The International Department representatives were advised that this matter would be taken up with Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA. In line with the foregoing, the above matter was raised with Gus Hall on August 20, 1963, at which time, he noted he had no objection to placing Williamson on the United States quota since he did not anticipate that the Party's full quota for travel to the Soviet Union would be utilized in the immediate future.

Also, on August 20, 1963, Hall suggested that if the "World Marxist Review," the official theoretical organ of the international communist movement, (which headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, still desired the CP, USA, to have a representative with that publication, perhaps Williamson should be contacted and offered this task. According to Hall, Williamson knows trade union work as well as the general situation in the United States and could do as good a job for the United States Party as is presently being done by the Canadians. Hall noted that if Williamson would accept this job, it might be one which would give him sufficient income to support himself and his family in Prague and yet not be too strenuous for him.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 9/13/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

ReNYairtels dated 9/4 and 6/63.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Regarding Discussion with Representatives, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on Promised Soviet Subsidy for Publication 'The World Review.'"

The information appearing in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished on 9/11/63 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

On 9/11/63 CG 5824-S* furnished the information in the enclosed informant's statement after having been reminded of this discussion following briefing of the contents of NY airtel of 9/6/63. He had no notes regarding this discussion and had not previously brought it to the Bureau's attention.

1 encl 808RB - 1 encl destroyed 9/16/63
 ③-Bureau (Enc. 3)(RM)
 1-New York (100-134637)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW ENCLOSURE
 (5)

REC-47
 EX-117

100-428091-3153
 SEP 12 8 25 AM '63

Approved: *[Signature]*
 65 OCT 1963 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per *[Signature]*

INFORMATION REGARDING DISCUSSION WITH
REPRESENTATIVES, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION, ON PROMISED SOVIET SUBSIDY
FOR PUBLICATION "THE WORLD REVIEW"

NEW WORLD REVIEW

In early August, 1953, Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), while briefing a CP, USA representative for conversations with representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to be conducted abroad, suggested that one matter that should be taken up, if time was available, was that regarding the Soviets' agreement with Jessica Smith to furnish a financial subsidy for her publication "The World Review."

This matter regarding the subsidy for "The World Review" was raised with Aleksei Andreovich Grochukhin, Assistant to the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, in mid-August, 1953. At the time, Grochukhin noted he was not familiar with the background regarding this matter but would check into it. Subsequently, Grochukhin reported that he had completed his checking on this matter and learned that a portion of the promised subsidy for the year 1952 had already been transmitted to Jessica Smith earlier this year and that the remainder would be sent to her. He then noted that there were certain problems, not specifically enumerated by him, involved in getting this money to her. Accordingly, he asked if the CP, USA might have any objection at this time to the Soviets using the Party apparatus maintained by Morris and Jack Childs to transmit the remainder of the 1952 subsidy. When the CP, USA representative advised that he had no objection at this time to their using the apparatus for this one specific task, Grochukhin advised that they then should expect that the remaining portion of this subsidy would be available in the United States very soon.

ENCLOSURE

- 47-11-3153

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

September 24, 1963

Director, FBI

1 - Belmont
1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Damgardner
1 - Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Solo

The following information supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

The leadership of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), recently advised officials of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) that the CPUSA is endeavoring to unite the Negro and the working class in the United States by emphasizing such issues as shorter hours, more jobs and the effects of automation. The CPUSA leaders inquired as to why the CPSU has not invited a Negro delegation to visit the Soviet Union, especially since the present Negro movement is a "movement that the world has not seen the likes of before."

The CPSU officials in reply advised the CPUSA leadership that any Negro delegation, "if decent and good," can be sent to the Soviet Union at any time. However, the CPSU officials noted that it would not be advisable to send such a delegation after November since Moscow, Russia, at that time is extremely cold and the Negroes would probably suffer unbearably from the effects of such weather.

100-428031

REC-44

100-428031-3153X

100-428031-10057

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

EX-103

W3:ccy
(5)

NOTE: See memorandum Damgardner to W.C. Sullivan, dated 9/23/63 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," W3:ccy.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE
TWO

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAR 10 1964

SEP 26 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

NOTE: (CONTINUED):

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the nation. Source is CG 5824-S*.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 9/4/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 SUB B)
 SUBJECT : SOLO
 IS - C

REC-57

EX-116

In accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau airtel to SAC, New York dated 5/14/63, captioned as above, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau, the original and three copies and for New York, one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "Comments and Observations Concerning Czech-Soviet Relations and the Czech De-Stalinization Program".

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 8/28/63 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The comments and observations of CG 5824-S* contained herein are the results of discussions held by him during the period 8/10-13 and 8/21-23/63 in Prague, Czechoslovakia with the following representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CC, CPCZ): FNU/CHERNIK, Deputy to the Head of the International Department, CC, CPCZ; ALDRICH, member of the Central Committee and Representative of the International Department, CC, CPCZ; LADISLAV KOTZMAN and ZLATKO TULA, both members of the International Department, CC, CPCZ.

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

WAB:JVK
 (5)

REC-44

EX 104

22 SEP 9 1963

10

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

65 SEP 27 1963 Special Agent in Charge

IN SEC. 1

1 encl destroyed

sent to CIA (Encl. 3) 1 copy LHM 5-10-63 W.H.S:ecv

CG 134-46 SUB B

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Top Secret~~ since it sets forth information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a most highly placed sensitive source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, the disclosure of which would tend to identify the source and adversely effect the national defense interests.

The enclosed LHM has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C. in order to further protect the source.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C.
September 4, 1963

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING
CZECH-SOVIET RELATIONS AND THE CZECH
DE-STALINIZATION PROGRAM

In late August, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is in a position to know, furnished the following comments and observations concerning Czech-Soviet relations and the Czech de-Stalinization program, which source advised are the results of a series of conversations held recently with a number of representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ).

As a result of these conversations, a very definite impression is obtained that the Czechoslovakians are developing a certain amount of independence in their relations with the USSR. Some of the Czech Party leadership does not and did not like the pressure brought to bear upon the CPCZ by the CP, Soviet Union (CPSU) that the Czechs cleanse their ranks of Stalinism. The reason for the Czech dislike for the Soviet pressure is easily understood when it is realized that of all the current leaders of the CPCZ, there is not one single leader who was not involved to some extent in the original terroristic methods which resulted in the extermination of the original leadership of the CPCZ and of the Czech Government in 1952.

It was under the prodding of the Soviets that the CPCZ made the decision at the 12th Congress of the CPCZ in 1962, to set up a commission to investigate the errors of the Stalin period and to finally "balance the books". It was also under the prodding of the Soviets that the Czechs have finally destroyed the statue of Stalin which has stood for many years overlooking Prague. Since the Czechs feel that they were forced into these moves by the Soviets, they are now critical of the manner in which the Soviets have been conducting their own de-Stalinization program. The Czechs feel that they find themselves in this situation because of their ties with the Soviet Union in the first place and that the fight against Stalin has been dragged out over much too long a period. They are

~~TOP SECRET~~
Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic down
grading and declassification~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING
CZECH-SOVIET RELATIONS AND THE CZECH
DE-STALINIZATION PROGRAM

following in the footsteps of the CPSU and they are now critical of the CPSU for dragging out its de-Stalinization moves for all this time. There is a feeling among some of the Czechs that the CPCZ will have some difficulty in carrying out de-Stalinization of the CPCZ because of the fact that some of the younger members have no background and experience and do not readily recall the terror of the days of Stalin.

When the Czechs speak of their de-Stalinization of the CPCZ they state that when they take care of it they will do a better job of it than the Soviets. They refer to the democratic traditions in Czechoslovakia and imply traditions of tyranny in the Soviet Union. They clearly communicate a connotation of national pride as opposed to proletarian internationalism. The above does not mean that the Czechs are anti-Soviet or that the relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU have lessened. It is just that there is a greater degree of independence which is visible in the activities of the CPCZ.

This independence also is evidenced in the Czech campaign against the CP of China. There is a feeling, especially among the younger people in Czechoslovakia, which questions why the CPCZ did not strike out on its own against the Chinese if the Chinese were so bad, without waiting for the Soviets to first launch the attack.

This independence is also evident in the fact that the CPCZ has not conducted the ideological campaign against the intelligentsia that the CPSU launched last spring. The Czechs believe that the situation is different in Czechoslovakia than it is in the Soviet Union and they make no effort to hide this feeling. The background for this lies in the fact that the Czechs believe that at one time they were the literary elite of Western Europe and set the style in writing and painting and this was true even in the communist ranks.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~